

Aug. 11, 1920

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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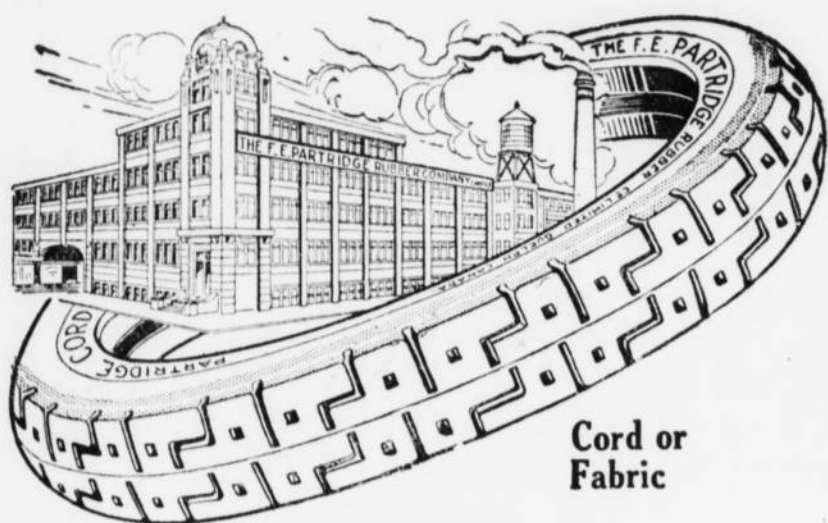
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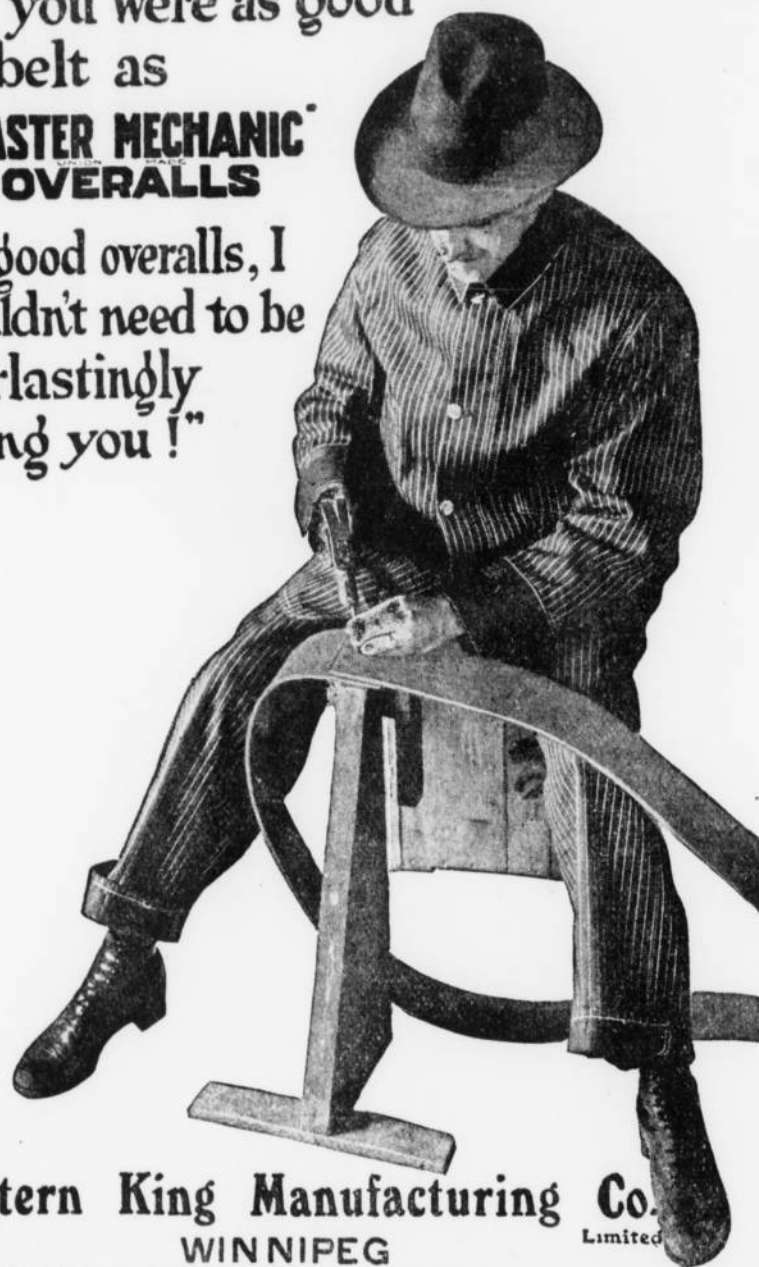
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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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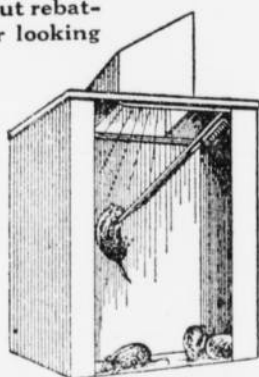
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## J. A. Maharg on the Budget

President of Saskatchewan Grain Growers sees addition to Burden of the Poor  
in New Taxes—Why Farmers Buy American Implements

J. A. MAHARG, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and member for Maple Creek, spoke on the budget on May 21. The following extracts from his speech indicate the line of criticism taken by him. Beginning with a reference to the frank statement of the minister of finance with respect to the financial situation faced by the country and the need for additional revenue, Mr. Maharg continued:

"I cannot go so far as to congratulate him on all of the methods he proposes in order to secure this revenue; I only wish I could. No doubt, he is making an honest attempt to curtail extravagant expenditure; but as the hon. member for Kent (Mr. McCoig) has said, the relief he hopes to give to some and his belief that those more able to pay will be called upon to do so, will, I am afraid, fall far short of the mark. His estimates of values of goods, when they become luxuries or not real necessities, might apply to warmer climates; but they are, in the main, rather too low for a country with the temperatures we have. They may, however, be, in his opinion, the right values to put on these goods, and we shall leave the matter at that. He might have gone just a little further, and while he purposes making those pay who are able to do so, he might have made it a little easier for those to whom he wishes to afford relief to get along. His budget makes no provision for lowering the daily or monthly cost of living of the average workingman, the average individual, be he a labourer in town or a laborer on the farms. This budget will not make any reduction in the monthly bills of such a man; on the contrary, I believe it will increase them to a certain extent, and I do not think that is what the minister purposed doing. He might have gone a little further and substantially reduced, if not entirely wiped out the tariff on the necessities of life, particularly as regards foodstuffs. We, as producers of food, which is practically our entire production, are quite prepared to give the consumer the entire world for his market in which to buy his necessities of life so far as food is concerned. The minister of finance might also have gone a little further and made some reductions in the tariff on other necessities of life. Taking into consideration the climatic conditions he might have made it easier for a man to keep his family warm during the long winter months we have in this country. I will not dwell on this matter any further than to draw attention to the fact that the budget of the minister of finance is not going to accomplish what I think he intends it should do."

Mr. Manion (Fort William and Rainy River) made a number of comparisons of national conditions, and in reply, Mr. Maharg said:

"While addressing the House my hon. friend gave us a large number of comparisons of conditions, his remarks and his comparisons being almost entirely as regards the mother country, Germany and the United States. He held Germany and the United States up as models, England on the other hand being in every case at the bottom. He gave us figures and percentages without end, but his figures and per-

centages amount to absolutely nothing unless the full conditions are understood. He first dealt with the wheat production and importation of Great Britain in an endeavor to show that Great Britain did not compare with other European countries, of which he mentioned several, in the matter of production of wheat. He stated, if I understood him aright, that during the year previous to the war, Great Britain imported 215,000,000 bushels of wheat and produced 57,000,000 bushels, making a total of 272,000,000 bushels. The House will readily see that Great Britain did not import all that wheat for her own consumption; otherwise, she would have been consuming per capita almost double as much wheat as any other country in the world. Canada is considered one of the largest consumers of wheat, and our consumption is in the neighborhood of five bushels per capita. What did Great Britain do with that wheat? I want to tell the hon. gentleman that he has no doubt eaten some of that wheat that was imported into the Old Country, ground into flour, made into biscuits, and sold to him in his own city at a price equal to, if not less than, the Canadian-made article. That is one of Great Britain's ways of doing business. She thrives on this importation and exportation, and it is that which has made her what she is. I just give that illustration to show that unless you have all the figures and understand fully the conditions, such a huge array of percentages and figures as the hon. member gave count for nothing.

"I might go a little further. The hon. gentleman—and I am very sorry he made this comparison—endeavored to hold Great Britain up as a land almost of paupers. He mentioned the thousands and thousands of paupers there were in that country, and in his comparison he took the year 1914 for England and the year 1910 for the United States. Now we will recollect very well what hardships there were in our own country in 1914, and how in 1910 this country was flourishing as it had not done before for years. But in 1912 and 1913, which is about the period the hon. gentleman took for England, we find that in our own country municipalities and provinces were furnishing funds to give employment. I know of hundreds of thousands of tons of rock being crushed, even though it could not be used at the time, but was merely piled up, in order to give employment to our people. I think the hon. gentleman should have taken these conditions into consideration in making his comparisons. . . .

"There are paupers and paupers, and some countries do not worry very much about them until the paupers are amongst them, in the curb or some other similar place, when institutions have to be provided for them. Other countries let people shift for themselves and keep no record of their paupers. This should be borne in mind when studying the hon. gentleman's comparisons.

"The hon. gentleman also compared the railways of England with those of other countries, and here again, unless the actual conditions are understood, figures and percentages count for nothing. He instanced the capitalization per mile of railroads in England. Probably the hon. gentleman has travelled

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more miles in England than I have, and he must have observed that there is absolutely no comparison between the roadbed and facilities along the railroads in England, which he tried to show up in their worst light, and those in the United States or Canada. The roadbed of the railroads in England and the speed at which the train go is absolutely different from the conditions that prevail in this country. Were the light trains that are used on the roads in England hurled across our roads at the speed at which they go there, they would be in the ditch before they had got up speed. He must also remember that it is service that counts. To give only one illustration, the roads running into the city of London bring in almost as many people to work each day as there are in the city itself. Millions of people are brought into the city in the morning to work, and are taken out in the evening. The roads there are built for service and they give service, and where you get service, rates are a secondary consideration. The hon. gentleman also gave the cost per ton mile. Here again his comparison was entirely misleading unless you are familiar with the conditions. Let me give just one illustration; previous to the war it cost more to take a bushel or a car load of wheat across the province of Saskatchewan by short haul, similar to what they have in England, than it took to transport it from the province of Saskatchewan to the port of Liverpool. That shows that it is the length of haul that counts, and not the circumstances as the hon. gentleman gave them. . . .

"I think it would have been only fair if the hon. gentleman had made a few comparisons with what England had done after the war started. His comparisons related to the period previous to the war for the most part, and he made no comparisons with what England did after the war started, when the great morale which the hon. gentleman has spoken of in these protected countries was put to a very severe test. What do we find Great Britain did after the war started? The very first thing she did was to send over to the continent her "contemptible little army"—as described by a German officer—of 300,000 men, which held back the Germans for days and weeks and months. It was only a short time afterwards, that free-trade Britain was financing these high-tariff countries which the hon. gentleman referred to the other day. Great Britain kept on financing them out of her own resources, and loaned money to them to a far greater amount than her borrowings from the United States. Great Britain did more than that. She broke the back of Germany while that other country which the hon. gentleman used in his comparisons stood looking on, almost to the finish. . . .

"What has Great Britain had to do since she adopted the free-trade policy? She has had to break down, and she had broken down to a certain extent, the greatest land monopoly that any country ever had to contend with. First of all she had to break down the system and get possession of land. What did she do in connection with Ireland? She spends hundreds of millions of pounds for the purchase of land on behalf of the agriculturalists of Ireland. England had to break down this system before she could start building up again. Great Britain is not recognized as a producer of cereals. She is a land of pasturage; it does not pay her to produce cereals and she only turned to the production of cereals owing to the necessities of war, and no country, not even Canada or the United States, has increased its production of foodstuffs to a greater extent than did Great Britain during the years of the war. I do not think we need go any farther. It was not because she could not do it but because there were better lines of business for her to follow. . . .

Dealing with the savage attack of Mr. Stevens (centre Vancouver) upon the organized farmers, he said:

"We know where this comes from, we know whom the hon. gentleman from Vancouver centre is speaking for. He is speaking for those who want to get back to the old speculative methods of dealing in wheat. We know who they are and to what lengths the ramifications of their influence extend. They have secured possession of a portion of

### The Grain Growers' Guide

the press of western Canada, they have got their tentacles into almost every branch of western business. Behind this movement is a most powerful company, and what has been said by this hon. gentleman is only an echo of the editorials appearing in the press controlled by them, and it is about time the people of this country knew why this campaign was being carried on and why the hon. gentleman is knocking the farmers' movement. It is simply to make it possible for the speculators to get back into action and to mulct the consumers as well as the producers in connection with the marketing of grain. The present system is in the interest not only of the producer but the consumer. Just so long as the pooling arrangements exists on the other side where our wheat is marketed, we must have a similar arrangement here; if governments are going to buy, the governments will have to sell."

In connection with the assertion of a member that the farmers were dealing in American implements, Mr. Maharg said:

"There is no doubt that they are dealing in American implements very largely, but there is a reason for it. Twelve or fourteen years ago we organized a company—not the company that was spoken of here yesterday but a local company—to handle necessities in connection with our farms such as implements and so on, but not necessarily retail shelf goods. We organized and incorporated that company, but what did we find? We found that there was not a Canadian manufacturer who would sell us one agricultural implement of any kind. You could not even buy a hand cultivator. We had to go to the United States. We had to go as far south as Tennessee to buy a plow. And what did we find? We found we could buy a three-furrow plow, pay freight and duty into our country and sell that plow at less than we had been paying for a two-furrow plow. That is the exact situation. If any gentleman wants to blame us for that, well and good; we are quite prepared to justify our action in doing what we did. We were the victims of circumstances, we had to do it and we did it. The manufacturers say that we must have a tariff to raise revenue. If that is a fact how are you going to get your revenue if you do not go outside and buy a few of the articles that you require? It is absolutely inconsistent, because if you have to get a revenue in that way you have to import. However, that was not the reason in this case; we went out of the country simply because the manufacturers in this country absolutely refused to sell to us."

### Britain's Prime Minister

Under the title of The Prime Minister, Harold Spender has produced a new and up to date life of the Right Honorable David Lloyd George. He takes the premier from the days of his early boyhood in Wales, in the frugal home of his uncle, and the humble surroundings in which he was reared. His early fight with the established church gave promise of the vigorous fight for reform which he has waged all through life. The author goes very carefully into Lloyd George's political record from the time he was first elected to the House of Commons until, in 1906, he was given a place in the new liberal government as president of the Board of Trade. From this insignificant portfolio he was next transferred to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, then, during the war, he took over the ministry of munitions and galvanized the entire nation into activity to meet the German artillery. His work in this department was well in hand when Kitchener was drowned, and Lloyd George became minister of war. His impatience with the government's inactivity led to his break with Mr. Asquith and ultimately to his own elevation to the premiership.

The story is an interesting one though it is frankly written from the view-point of a hero worshiper who finds nothing but the good and great in recounting the activities of his idol.

The Prime Minister, by Harold Spender, may be obtained from The Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., for \$3.25 post-paid.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 11, 1920

## Premier Meighen at Portage

Friends of Premier Meighen have delighted in describing him as a "fighter from the ground up." He is; but it has to be regretfully admitted that he is not as particular in the choice of his weapons as he might and ought to be. That part of his speech at Portage la Prairie, following his reference to "unrest" and "grievances," comes well within the sporting phrase, "hitting below the belt." He failed to get far above the ground in this particular piece of fighting. If the Premier had not furnished the key to his Portage speech in previous utterances on the political developments in this country, it might be inferred that he really was concerned about the maintenance of law and order and constitutional authority, but his references to "class rights" and "groups" and "demagogues," and the contrast with "right-thinking people who want law and order, those who desire the security of property honestly earned, those who want policies of sanity and moderation," give the clue to Mr. Meighen's objective. He was, in fact, by insinuation and innuendo, attacking the Farmer and Labor movement, and the method of his attack is the more reprehensible in that it was carefully planned, if the report from Ottawa, appearing in the daily press a week or so before his departure for the West, to the effect that he was engaged in the preparation of his speech, be correct.

It is unfortunate that the Premier was not more specific in his references to the "forces of destruction" in this country, which, he declared to be "a lot stronger than they were," and which constituted "a real menace." Is it not a most remarkable thing that Mr. Meighen, in this, his first speech of note after attaining the premiership, should make an appeal to feeling rather than reason, and that feeling one that is the least amenable to reasoned control. "Fear, Craft and Avarice," declared Emerson, "cannot build a state," yet these are the materials with which Premier Meighen sets out to build a Canadian nation; fear of a political opposition and a movement which he appears to believe to be too idealistic, too much concerned with what is just and equitable, and behind this fear he marshals all the craft and avarice that spring inevitably from that system of privilege which has his ardent support. What and where are these "forces of destruction"? To what class or persons was he referring when he said: "By misrepresentation, by misinformation, by the arts of language, by the guile of words, they poison and inflame the mind"? In some quarters his speech has been taken as an appeal for national unity, for the sinking of differences based upon racial or religious prejudice. To that appeal we can give a cordial response, but Mr. Meighen certainly had not these differences in his mind, he was not thinking about Quebec when he was talking about "class rights" and "groups" and the need for "policies of sanity and moderation" and security for property. In dealing with Quebec he was direct and specific; for the rest he was purposely ambiguous. "By the arts of language, by the guile of words," he sought to "poison the mind." To an attack of this kind there is no reply beyond a dignified protest. Mr. Meighen may rest assured the people of this country will never be governed by fear. If he has no reply to make to the new movements and the new forces of today, the new groupings and combinations for the achievement of common ideals, and can only meet them with denunciation and malicious misrepresenta-

tion, he simply succeeds in proclaiming both the political and moral bankruptcy of the regime he represents.

## Maharg's Budget Speech

The Guide publishes this week extracts from the budget speech of Mr. J. A. Maharg, M.P., president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and representative for the constituency of Maple Creek. Mr. Maharg spoke after Mr. Manion, member for Fort William, who had overwhelmed the House with a mass of statistical data relating to Great Britain, Germany and the United States, most of which, while more or less interesting, was of no earthly value in proving one thing or another, and his quiet statement of fact in reply, unburdened by a tiring array of figures, makes easy and convincing reading. In connection with the practice of supporting an argument with figures it seems necessary to utter a word of warning. There is a popular saying that figures may be made to prove anything; the man of scientific mind would prefer to say that an indiscriminating use of figures can only create confusion. In the main, it is an indiscriminating use that is made of figures both in the House of Commons and on the public platform. The same set of figures in numerous cases may be made to support opposing propositions. It all depends upon the way in which they are used. Further, with regard to the question of trade, the doctrine of free trade can be neither proved nor disproved by means of the figures of export and import because it is impossible to get at all the factors in the transactions which make up the total trade. Free trade is a doctrine deduced from established economic principles, and before the doctrine can be shown to be an error the principles upon which it is founded must be shown to be inconsistent with facts. Neither Mr. Manion nor Mr. Meighen succeeded in doing that, in fact, they were wise enough not to try.

The Guide purposes reproducing as far as space will allow, the budget speeches made by members on the cross-benches, in order to keep its readers in touch with their representatives at Ottawa.

## A Conference Necessary

It is reported from Ottawa that the question of an arrangement to secure uniformity in taxation, or at least to avoid double taxation, is receiving consideration in official circles. The question appears to have arisen in connection with the income tax, the individual in some places having to pay a federal, provincial and municipal income tax, while two impositions are common. Whether the paying of more than one income tax involved injustice or not would depend altogether upon the method of assessing for the tax; all taxation eventually comes out of income, and if the basis of the tax be fair, that is, if it be equitable in relation to the taxes paid by others to the same taxing authority, there does not seem to be any reasonable ground for complaint.

The real problem is to devise a system by which the taxpayer will be assessed according to his economic interest under each taxing authority. That is a question which is being forced to the front by the increasing necessities of different jurisdictions in federal states, and it is a question which should be faced in Canada without delay, not only because of municipal and provincial development, but principally because of the extraordinary needs of the federal

government. If, as seems probable, these needs will reach the sum of \$400,000,000 it must be apparent to all thinking people that some agreement will have to be reached by the three taxing authorities in the country by which fields of revenue will be reserved to each, and an intolerable overlapping avoided. Take for example the inheritance tax. This is not at present a federal tax but it is proposed as a federal tax in the platform of the Council of Agriculture. Two recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada, however, have practically barred a federal inheritance tax by recognizing the right of a province to tax the entire estate of a deceased person regardless of its location. As each province may tax the portion of the estate located in the province it appears that if a person is domiciled in say Ontario, and dies leaving an estate which is represented by investments in Ontario and other provinces, Ontario may tax the whole of the estate while each province in which there are investments may tax its particular portion. Obviously, if a province cares to go the limit in an inheritance tax there is no room for the federal government to come in, because there is no limit short of the entire estate to the provincial taxing power.

This illustration will suffice to show the necessity for an agreement with regard to tax jurisdictions. What is needed is a conference of representatives from municipal, provincial and federal governments to determine respective tax jurisdictions and to map out a uniform system to prevent conflict. Unless this be done, and without much delay, further efforts of the federal government to increase the revenue will not only result in grave injustice but will lead to an undesirable friction with provincial authorities.

## Bonuses and Tax Exemptions

The use of public funds for the benefit of private pockets received a well-deserved, although much-belated swat at the recent convention of Canadian municipalities. A resolution was passed, with but one dissenting voice, condemning the practice of municipal bonusing of industries, and in the discussion a delegate from the city of Quebec, denounced as being as bad as bonusing the practice of granting tax exemptions. It is a pity the resolution was not amended to include both practices, for although in the one case the community pays over hard cash while in the other it loses a possible revenue, the principle in both cases is identical. There may be cases where it is clear that the public interest will be served by a grant in aid from public funds, but assuredly it is not in the case of a private industry. Men do not embark in industrial enterprises for the fun of the thing; they have their eyes on profits and dividends, and if there were not a reasonable prospect of making profits there would be no industry bonus or no bonus. As a matter of fact most of these municipal concessions have been made to firms that were wealthy enough to start in without aid, and the bonusing simply amounted to ensuring them against loss during that period of small returns which every new enterprise anticipates.

Municipal bonusing is a feature of that mad rivalry in urban development which appears to be peculiar to this country. It is of no benefit to the country, and in not a few cases it has led to heavy municipal financial burdens. The practice is prohibited by legislation in some provinces and it would be a good thing if the legislatures in those



provinces in which it is not prohibited were to take the hint of the convention and pass similar legislation. Public money should be used for the promotion of the public welfare, not to provide opportunities for real estate speculators, the one class that benefits, along with the actual recipients of the bonus, in this artificial promotion of local industries.

### An Old Guard's Reticence

There was a gathering of "old guard" Conservatives, in Toronto, the other day, at which Senator Pope, of Quebec, was the principal speaker. The Senator cast his eyes back to the good old days of Sir John A. Macdonald, the days in which a real national policy was evolved, and, incidentally—the Senator did not mention this—the days of the C.P.R. scandal and the "red parlor." Senator Pope regretted that there had been no development of the national policy of John A.; he thought our protective policy should be extended to shut out aliens and cheap labor and to discourage trade with a country which "did not know enough to give a hundred cents for our good Canadian dollar." He was judiciously silent about the country which did not give the normal rate of \$4.86 for a good British sovereign. The boot in that case was, of course, on the other foot. It was pure selfishness on the part of the business men of the United States to discount the Canadian dollar; it was a matter of pure business, in fact an unavoidable situation, when Canadians discounted the British sovereign! Senator Pope is so strong for an "imperial policy" that one feels he missed an excellent opportunity when he confined his strictures to the discounting of the Canadian dollar across the border. One would like to know just how he felt and what he thought about

Canadian financiers—and Senator Pope is something of a financier—insisting upon five British shillings instead of four for the Canadian dollar. There is no saying what good thing has been lost to the Empire by this singular reticence on the part of the noble Senator.

### An Opponent's Testimony

A. R. McMaster, Liberal member of parliament for Broome, was one of the eastern speakers who took part in the Assiniboia by-election campaign last fall on behalf of O. R. Gould's unsuccessful opponent, W. R. Motherwell. Mr. McMaster was not successful in his efforts to secure the election of Mr. Motherwell, but he is big enough, and honest enough, to admit that the candidate he supported was fairly beaten. When campaign funds were under discussion in the House of Commons during the recent session, Mr. McMaster defended Mr. Gould against charges and insinuations by certain Conservative members, and speaking of his visit to Assiniboia constituency he said (Hansard, 1920, page 1237):

I came back with a very high appreciation of the people of the West. I did my best to elect the Liberal candidate in that riding. I am sorry I was not successful. But I would not allow this occasion to pass without raising my voice in protest against the charge made by hon. gentlemen opposite that the candidate won by corrupt methods, because in my humble opinion he did not do anything of the sort. . . . I found that the people of Assiniboia were so anxious to elect the Grain Grower candidate that they were not only prepared to work voluntarily, but to put up their own money to return him. Now is that a wrong thing to do?

Such testimony from an opponent is indeed gratifying. It shows that clean elections as well as democratic selection of representatives will result from the method of raising campaign funds adopted by the

supporters of the New National Policy.

After reading a number of editorial comments on the working of proportional representation in Winnipeg, we are forced to conclude that ignorance of the system is not by any means confined to the electorate. The Proportional Representation Society of Canada should commence a campaign of education for the benefit of Canadian editors.

Mr. I. E. Pedlow, member for South Renfrew, has returned to the government the \$1,500 he received as increased sessional indemnity. He thought he was not entitled to it; perhaps he felt that he hadn't really earned it.

A press dispatch from Ottawa says that the underlying principle of the tariff revision to be undertaken by the present government will be "the perpetuation of protection." If the daily press did not keep reminding us of these things we might forget them!

Poland is appealing for "moral support" in its war against Russia. In view of the fact that she started the war in spite of the warnings of the Supreme Council, and in flat violation of the treaties she signed, Polish ideas of morality must be about the same as a protectionist's idea of justice.

Premier Meighen has picked his cabinet; in the coming by-elections the people will do some picking that may surprise Mr. Meighen.

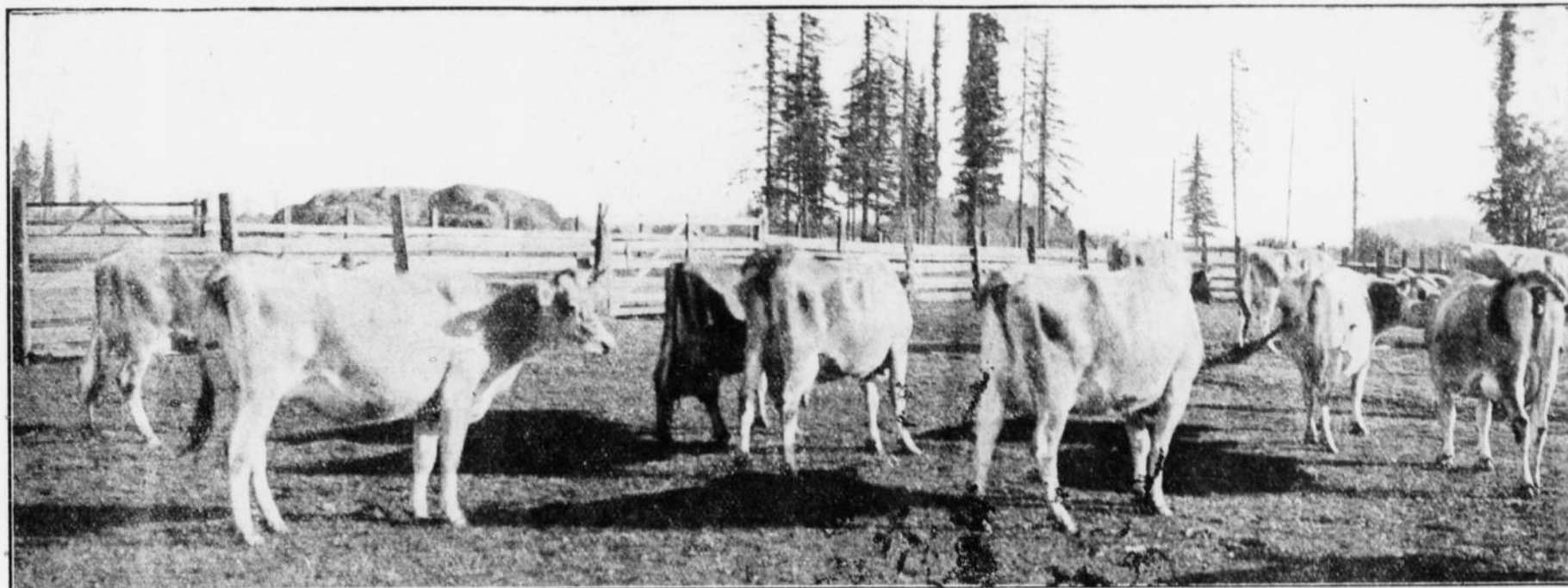
A coalition government has been formed in Poland. One would have thought that Poland had enough trouble on her hands without seeking more.



### The Fighting Premier

In his speech at Portage la Prairie, on August 3, Premier Meighen deprecated division on class or occupational lines, denounced as "demagogues" and "destructionists" those who even by constitutional methods sought fundamental reforms in accordance with ideals of justice and equity, and appealed for support for policies of "sanity and moderation."





In the Mild Climate of the Pacific Coast the Jersey Cow finds a Home as Congenial as her Native Island

# Reassembling a Senate

## *A Proposal for an Elected Senate and Proportional Representation---By J. W. Macmillan*

**I**F I interpret correctly the sentiment of the Canadian people regarding the Dominion Senate their dissatisfaction does not take the form of a wish for its annihilation. They do not wish the present Senate preserved, or do they wish for no Senate at all. They want another sort of Senate. They do not wish to give the House of Commons a monopoly of political power.

Governments of every sort are under suspicion nowadays. No wonder! Governments have not lived up to expectations. The political gospels of the last 50 years had proclaimed that sovereign grace and divinity resided in governments. Omniscience and omnipotence, absolute justice and benignity, were to be found in governments and nowhere else. "Come unto me" said the governments "and we will give you rest." The restless and weary world hearkened to this political evangel. It handed over almost everything it possessed—its wealth, its freedom, its conscience, its very honor—to the governments. The doctrine of the Divine right of kings reappeared, save that a legislature was substituted for a monarch, and an election for primogeniture.

### Human After All

The governments failed, as the kings had failed, and for the same reason. They were only human and could not do superhuman things. It is better to be generous and tolerant even while asserting most confidently their failures. Their worst fault was that they took themselves so seriously, even as the kings had done. Flattery had dizzied them, made them self-satisfied, persuaded them that they could not err. It was impossible that they should not have responded to the hymns of praise that chorused about them. They magnified themselves. They undertook new and vast duties. They loaded themselves with everybody's burden. And, all the while, they were but human, with no deeper wisdom and no longer foresight than other men possess.

It was inevitable that the chorus of praise should turn into a roar of execration. Like some promoter to whom a multitude of poor people have given their petty savings in the hope that he will make them millionaires and who is forced at last to confess his inability to work such a financial miracle, they are like to be torn in pieces by the same people who lately followed them in blind adoration. So has it been with governments in France, Britain and the United States. So it is very conspicuously in Canada.

### Union Government

It is little more than two years since the union government went into power at Ottawa on the crest of a wave of national unanimity and harmony with-

out precedent in our political history. It united the abilities of both political parties. It included some of the ablest provincial rulers. Even yet it contains as many men of first rate capacity and experience as all its opponents together can muster. In its earlier days all opposition was stilled. The people of the country asked for a strong rule and rejoiced in drastic orders-in-council. What a change today! Everybody condemns it. It has apparently lost confidence in itself. Some who were loudest in demanding that the government act strongly are now the loudest in charging it with usurpation of the authority of parliament. Like a stricken stag it plunges wearily and desperately through the tangled forest, while aged wolves, who had expected to hunt no more, crawl from their lairs and bay hoarsely on its trail.

Such is democratic government as operated by human nature in the world today. And men know that it is so. Far down beneath the instability and volatility that characterize their political loves and hates is a residue of sound common sense. They know well enough that their leaders are not demigods, and that they themselves are victims of illusions and meteoric enthusiasms. In their quieter moments they smile at themselves and can even wink at the dignified personages they have exalted to power. Unfortunately these personages can so seldom wink back. The prevalence of second chambers throughout the world is a testimony to the fact that electorates want, in emergencies, to be saved from their own folly and to keep a string on their chosen rulers. The prevalent demand for the "recall" is born of the same lack of absolute confidence.

### A Futile Chamber

There are several sorts of second chambers. One of the poorest sort is the Canadian Senate. It never had a chance. The method of its making doomed it to futility from the first. It never could have been anything but a solemn pretence, a pageant of pompous incompetence. A haven for invalids and a prison for the strong, it plays its annual farce on Parliament Hill without even the encouragement of an audience. It is the creature of the Commons, a docile, humble and grateful servitor. It dare not claim nor use the power which belongs to it by legal right. Nothing shows the feebleness of the Senate like the few occasions upon which it has ventured to differ from the Commons. It was as if some aged pensioner, who had eaten his morsel and dozed in his rocking

chair for years, had suddenly been moved to protest against something. Startled at the sound of his own voice, abashed by his own boldness, exciting surprise and pity rather than opposition and anger in those he denounced, he discharges his emotion in words of passion he is too feeble to control and sinks back exhausted into silence and obscurity again.

### Proportional Representation

My proposal is that the Senate should be elected by the people of the several provinces on the proportional representation plan. Thus each province would become an electoral district, the voters selecting their representatives by the well known method of the multiple and preferential ballot. This system is now well known in the world, has been put into operation successfully in a number of countries, and does not require my explaining it at length in this article.

In the United States two senators are allotted to each state. We should require a large number for each province in Canada. Moreover, there is no reason for prescribing an equal representation from each province. The Dominion is not a federation in the same sense that the United States is. Let the Senate consist of 80 to 100 members, divided among the provinces according to population. Let them be chosen by popular vote, not by the provincial legislatures. Thus each province would have several, none would have very many.

### Points of Superiority

Such a Senate would be superior to the present one in many ways.

1. It would possess authority. Having a direct mandate from the people it would have courage to act upon suitable occasions. Owing nothing to the Commons, it would not cringe before it. The country would thus possess a real bulwark against hasty and impulsive legislation.

2. It might be expected to contain men of bigger calibre than are generally chosen for the Commons. The petty local magnate, who so often gains the seat in his own neighborhood, would be nobody in a provincial constituency. Only outstanding men could hope to appeal to a whole province. The obscure paths of confidential party service would not lead to such an elevation, even should the old partisan organizations recapture their power in Canadian politics. The man of generous enthusiasms, who is often swamped by the neighborhood jealousies of his own home town, would make his escape into

the fairer competition of a bigger area.

### Minority Representation

3. Representation of each major political interest would be guaranteed. With mathematical certainty, any group of sufficient size to deserve a spokesman in the national councils could secure it. Everyone knows the unfortunate position into which the industrial workers of the country have been forced in the past. Though politically conscious, and ambitious beyond all other groups, they have been unable to elect more than one or two representatives in all the legislatures, provincial and Dominion. The reason has largely been because they live in scattered communities in the cities. They have never been able to mass their strength. Under a system of proportional representation they could infallibly gain the full representation to which they were entitled. Some of the recent industrial unrest has been due to this failure to find adequate voice for their interests at the seat of national power. How easy it has been for the farmers to become politically effective, once they made up their minds! How difficult it has been for labor, though its mind was made up long ago! The difference lies in the grouping of farmers and labor, respectively, in the existing constituencies.

### Class Legislation

Many unconsidered things are being said about class-interests, class-legislation and the like. As if our laws ever did, or could, disregard class-interests! There are as many interests in a nation as there are organs in the human body, and political health is to be maintained by a due regard for each of them. It is not surprising, in view of the fact that whatever interest gains power usually governs for its own profit and glory, that there is much ado about class-rule. But we must not fall into the illusion that each of our laws should benefit all classes equally. That is impossible. The "police theory" of government aimed at that, thinking that if it kept order in the community all would go well. But all did not go well. The strong preyed on the weak. It was seen that even a criminal code might become an instrument of class-oppression.

The only refuge from class-domination is in the frank acknowledgment of all the classes and interests, and the bringing of them together to work out a program which shall be fair to all because it regards the needs of each. The House of Commons, being chosen on a territorial system, represents the various interests of the people of Canada in an unequal and haphazard fashion. Lawyers predominate, and men whose life profession is politics.

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# The Trap

By Archie P. McKishnie

(Author of "Love of the Wild," "Willow, the Wisp," "A Son of Courage," Etc.)

Concluded from Last Week

**M**ARKSAMOK Valley stretches like a green ribbon between hills crowned with the lighter green of broad tipped hardwoods. The Hidden Finger, the Indians call it, and it is the loneliest spot in all that great, sweeping loneliness of forest; a place of perpetual twilight, into which no voice of forest roamer or wild bird's note penetrates.

In the very heart of this valley someone—a trapper perhaps, who hoped that the boggy waterways which vein it would yield precious pelts—had thrown together a rude cabin of logs; then, the silence being too much for him, had abandoned it in his eagerness to be away, leaving the crude cooking utensils which he had carried to the place behind. Neither cabin nor contents had been molested. Few there were who knew of the Hidden Finger, and those few were careful to avoid it.

But this morning the cabin displayed signs of human habitation. Up through the subdued lights of dawn a wisp of smoke was curling lazily; and to the nostrils of the man watching from a thicket of stunted spruce came the appetizing odor of bacon and coffee.

The door opened, and from the cabin stepped a man with a steaming pot in his hand. From it he drained the water, then stood for a moment, straight and tall, against the blackness of the room's interior. The boyish face was harrowed, the tanned brow beneath a mop of reddish brown hair puckered in a sombre frown.

He set the pot on the ground, and from a bucket which rested on a block took a long, satisfying drink. He poured some of the cold spring water in his hand and sopped his forehead and neck. Then, as he bent to pick up the pot, he froze into immovableness, jaw squaring and mouth drawn into a thin line. That extra sense which belongs to all fugitives had telegraphed a warning of another's presence.

One muscular hand seeking his belt, he leaped back into the cabin, and the next instant reappeared, a rifle balanced at his hip.

The man who watched stepped from the thicket.

"You, Darbo?" The fixed, sullen look went out of the boyish face, to be replaced by an expression akin to pity and regret.

"Stop where you are," he commanded, in cold, level tones. "Otherwise—" He raised the rifle to his shoulder and snuggled his cheek against its stock.

Darbo, who had taken a step or two forward, paused in his tracks.

His slender hands dropped to his hips, where they rested in apparent carelessness, as he said:

"All wild things, when trapped, give the cry of warning to their fellows, so that the pain of death may not be their's also. Is it then that you, Juds-

ley, who are of the forest children, one, would give to me, your fellow, that thing which you believe in your heart you have earned?"

"By God!" cried the trapper. "I am a wild thing; yes. And I am trapped, this I know too. And, Darbo, as that God you claim knows all and guides all is above us, I've given you that warning. Stay where you are!"

"It is not for you to threaten me so. I know my duty, and will do it. I have come for you."

"And I tell you I won't go back—alive. I'll shoot you, Darbo, if you advance one step further; and that's as true a word as you ever listened to."

Darbo frowned. "My frien'," he said, "if it were not for the drink which heats your brain you would not speak childishly of killing one who had always wished you well. It is that I have come for you and I shall take you."

A spasm of agony crossed the white face of the man at bay. "That's the hell of it, Darbo," he groaned. "You've been a good friend always. Don't make me kill you. For God's sake go away; I've got enough sin on my soul already."

Darbo, his eyes on the trigger finger of the trapper, smiled. Nevertheless his fingers tightened about the little automatic hidden in the fold of his shirt. He knew that Judsley had spoken in deadly earnest; knew that to take him he would perhaps have to kill him. But if it was to be a duel he knew who would win. He hoped it might not come to that.

"Listen, Judsley," he said; "this much I ask only. I am very tired and hungry. I have held to the trail all the night. I would call a truce. Let us forget for an hour that you are the hunted, I the hunter. Let us have breakfast together and—talk with each other like good frien's, eh? After that we shall be as now, if you so desire. What do you say?"

Judsley gave a long sigh and stood his rifle against the wall.

"I'm willin' enough," he agreed. "There's no treachery in your make-up, Darbo, and none in mine, as you know. Come, we'll eat."

They went into the cabin and seated themselves opposite to each other at the crude table. Not until they had eaten heartily of flap-jacks, bacon and strong coffee and had pipes alight did Darbo speak.

Then, in answer to the hungry look in the younger man's eyes he stretched his arm across the table and laid his hand on the brown, clenched hand of the other.

"There is one question you would ask, perhaps?" he said.

The trapper nodded, his face working. "Does she know?" he whispered. "Can you tell me if she knows, Darbo?"

"Your wife? She does not know."

A look of relief came into the harrowed eyes. "I haven't been home for weeks," he said miserably.

"I've been away on a job, and drinkin', gamblin' and playin' hell generally."

"I know," nodded Darbo. "You have been with Canfield and the Lesamush gang. Is it not so?"

"It's so," answered Judsley. "I've been a weak fool, Darbo, and I'm goin' to tell you just how. You know what a bad season I've had on my trappin' ground; bad luck all round. Pelts scarce and some damned Injun liftin' my catches. I owed old man Goodreau nearly \$200. I couldn't pay, and he refused to grub-stake me longer. I got desperate at last. I begged him for a little more credit, but he only laughed. I didn't know what to do."

"Then I run across this man Canfield, or rather he came to me with a proposition. He's a halfbreed, and, as you know, a bad devil all round; but I didn't know this then. He claimed that he belonged to the government secret service and was up here to round up a party of poachers who were takin' furs in the Temagami government preserve. He didn't know the ground and wanted me to come with him and act as guide. He offered me a good thing, gave me enough money to lay in a stock of provisions at home, and I went along with him."

"And you learned—what?" asked Darbo.

Judsley groaned. "I learned that Canfield was the chief of a band of wanted law-breakers, and that they were the ones who were doin' the fur stealin'. But I didn't learn it until after I had showed them the quickest and best trails in. Canfield was a crafty devil. He knew I couldn't resist whiskey, and he kept me half drunk all the time. It was raw stuff, which they made themselves. They had a still in the woods."

"And when you found out who they were, what then, my frien'?"

"Why, then I stood up on my toes and damned Canfield for what I thought of him. He just laughed at me and told me that I dasset inform on him, 'cause I was in the steal as much as he was; and that was a fact. I got reckless and hit the booze hard for two days, and durin' that time I didn't see Canfield at all. Then yesterday mornin' he gets wind that Reynolds, constable at Waskamop, was on to him, and was comin' to get him on some old charge or other. So Canfield comes to me then and he says: 'We've gotta make a slip-away and lie low for a spell. You an' me will go down across the Tamarach Valley, and you can call in home and explain things to your wife.'"

"There was nothing else to do, so the halfbreed and me lit out and the rest of the gang scattered in other directions."

"I don't remember what time it was when we sighted the Post store. I'd been drinking hard, and my mind was foggy. It was late, though. I remember of Canfield suggestin' that we wake old man

Goodreau up and make him sell us something to eat. We were mighty hungry."

"So we roused him, and he let us into the store. I remember him askin' me to pay him what I owed him or he would make it hot for me, and of promisin' to do my best. What happened after that I can't recollect, but Canfield says I accused Goodreau of stealin' a silver fox pelt from me; which was right enough. He did. He struck me with a heavy yard stick, Canfield says, and I grabbed him by the throat. You know how old and feeble he was. He was dead before Canfield could tear me off. God knows I didn't intend to harm him, Darbo. He was an old man. I can't understand it at all."

He paused and wiped his damp face on his sleeve.

"And you yourself, remember nothing of all this which took place?" Darbo asked.

"Not a thing. It was just dawnin' daylight when I came to myself, like. We were on Larch trail then, and Canfield, he told me all that had happened. I was dazed—and half crazy at the awful thing I had done. I couldn't go home. My wife—she—"

His voice droned off, and he sat staring away, unseeing.

"And Canfield?" asked Darbo. "He is where?"

The trapper stiffened. "I can't tell you that, Darbo; you know me well enough to understand why I wouldn't split."

Darbo smiled. He had expected such an answer.

"And the money?" he asked. "Did you divide it?"

Judsley started. "What money?"

"The \$2,000 which was stolen from old man Goodreau's cash box. Is it that you remember nothing of that also?"

Judsley sprang to his feet. "By God!" he cried, "if you mean did I steal money from Goodreau, I say no."

Darbo, too, had risen and was bending across the table, his searching eyes on Judsley's face.

"One moment," he said calmly. "It is not good to get excited, my frien'. It will get you nothing. The money was stolen, more than \$2,000. You confess that you killed old man Goodreau; why deny the other?"

Judsley sagged down on his stool. A long shudder shook him. Slowly his head sank until his chin rested on his breast. "I didn't steal the money," he said brokenly.

Darbo went around the table and stood beside him.

"My frien'," he said, "I believe you."

Judsley raised his face. Dumb anguish was stamped there, but now, in the eyes were tears. He reached out and gripped the Frenchman's hand.

"It is that Canfield took the money, knowing that you would be blamed," Darbo told him. "Will you now tell me where he is to be found?"

"Yes," cried Judsley, "I'll tell you. I'm a murderer, yes; but no man of the forest can say that I am a thief. Canfield's down on the Dagnooch, hiding in the swamp. Injun Mose is to meet him tonight and guide him out to the railroad. Damn him for a wolf!" he cried. "I hope to God you get him, Darbo. It's all I ask. I want to see him pay."

"And you?" Darbo asked.

Judsley threw out his hands. "I'm givin' myself up," he said hopelessly. "You can take me in too, Darbo. But I wanta say," he grated, "you're the only man alive I'd go in for."

"My frien'," said Darbo softly. It is then, I have your word then that you will go back. Very well, I now will do two things; first I place you on parole, second I make you my deputy."

"Your deputy?" Judsley cried in amazement. "But why?"

"Because I want Canfield," Darbo answered, "and you must help me to get him."

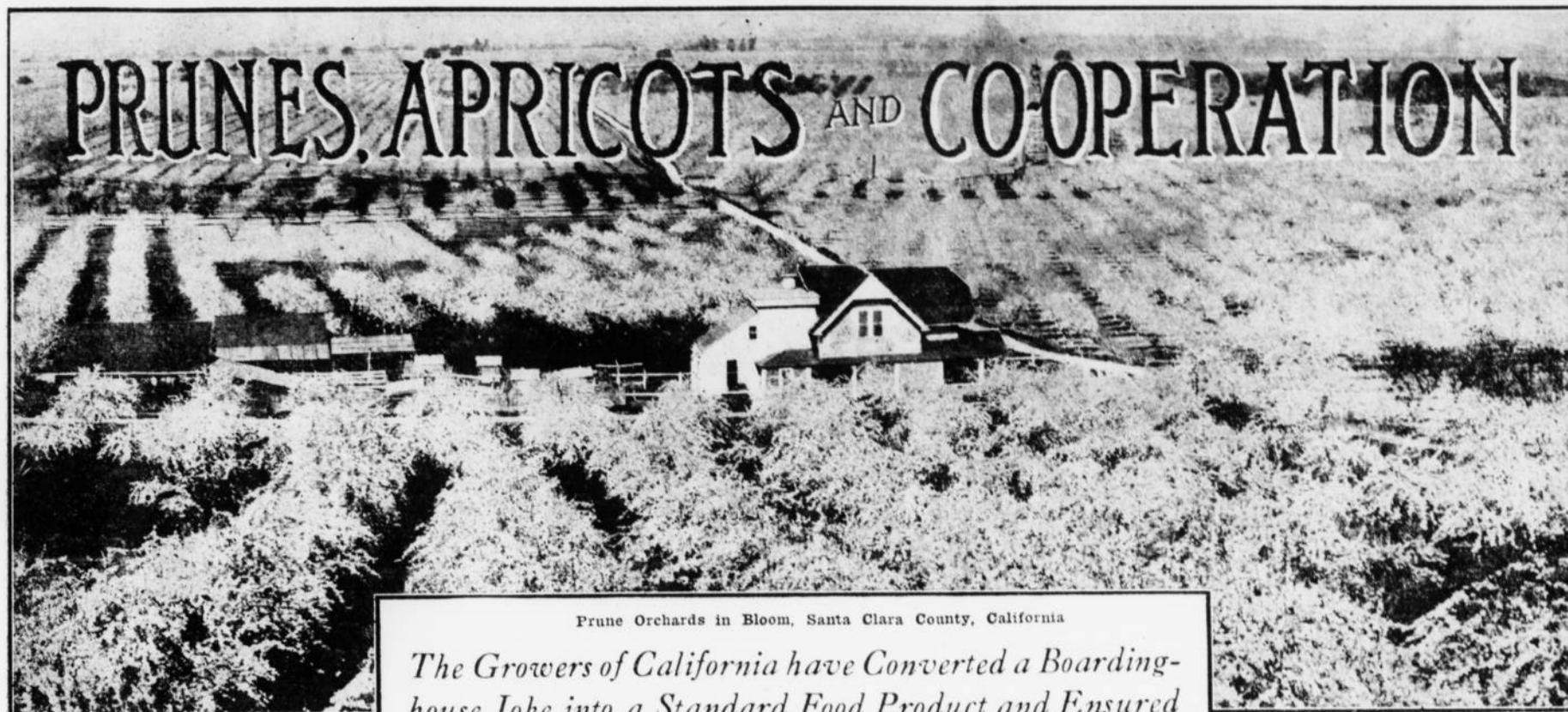
"He'll kill you on sight," warned the trapper. "He hates you because he's afraid of you. He won't be taken alive."

"Nevertheless we shall take him, and—I hope—alive." Darbo's teeth flashed in a smile. "But to do this you must

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Prune Orchards in Bloom, Santa Clara County, California

*The Growers of California have Converted a Boarding-house Joke into a Standard Food Product and Ensured Their Own Prosperity---By R. D. Colquette*

**T**HERE is a game called battledore and shuttlecock, played with small rackets called battledores, and shuttlecocks made of some light material, like cork. The object of the players is to bat the shuttlecock from one to the other as many times as possible without allowing it to fall to the ground. The game is a very ancient and very interesting one.

A modern version of battledore and shuttlecock was played in California until recently. In this instance the prune growers of the state were the shuttlecock, composed of light material. The players were the big speculative interests which bought the crop. The rackets were the buyers employed by the big interests.

Year after year the game went merrily on. It was played in this way. There were eight big fellows who bought prunes, besides a few smaller fry. They had their buyers in the field, but there were never two of them on the same farm at the same time bidding prices up. That wouldn't be according to Hoyle, or whoever is the world's authority on the good old game of battledore and shuttlecock. Far be it from these eight renowned players to abandon the rules of the game.

Well, some time in the early spring, which opens the day after autumn closes in California, and in favorable years the day before, a buyer would call on the farmer. "Great prospects for a bumper crop," he would say. He knew as much about it as the prairie farmer knows on April fool's day how much wheat he is going to thresh that fall, but he would make his emphatic predictions without batting an eyelid. "Great prospects. Everything is just right for a bumper crop. This year we are going to have about 220,000,000 pounds of prunes in California and the world only eats about 150,000,000 pounds a year." Greatly relieved by unburdening this load of prophecy he would pass on to the next grower and unburden some more.

A few days later a buyer from another one of the big eight would appear in the growers' front yard. Another load of big crop prophecy would be unloaded in the grower's ear and the unburdened prophet would pass on. That would be the last of him for that year. Meanwhile the growers, with lengthening faces, would be discussing matters with a feeling of true shuttlecock helplessness. It was evident to them that more prunes than prune eaters spelled low prices. In due time, the grower, hearing the dog bark, would glance over his shoulder to see buyer No. 1 in the front yard adjusting the brake and turning off the feed. Prospects would be even more favorable than before. The wise man would be the one who sold early. The other fellow would get stuck sure. The price would be two-and-a-half cents a pound or less in the fall. However, if the grower

would sell early, the buyer would make it one eighth of a cent more. And so, by the time the prune orchards were just bursting into glorious bloom, and the bees were working overtime among the blossoms, about half the prune crop of the state would be sold.

Then the big eight would become sellers of prunes. But their salesmen in the east would not talk bumper crops. That crop would begin to shrink like a prune on the drying crate. Prices would begin to go up to four, six or eight cents a pound. Contracts would be let for some more palatial residences in the most select district of San Francisco and a few more men would qualify as glowing examples to American youth of what hard work, strict integrity and unflinching attention to business can achieve in that wonderful country.

Simple, wasn't it? Why didn't the farmers get wise? They did.

"Individually," they said, "we are like the shuttlecock, we are so light that those fellows can bat us from one to the other at will. We are simply part of their sporting equipment. If we could only stick together, they wouldn't get so much fun out of the game."

Today, if any of those big eight or any combination of them started in on the old game with the growers as the shuttlecock, the only result would be a smashed racket or a broken arm. There are 10,000 growers glued solidly together in one big organization. Co-operation is the glue.

#### The Failure of Local Organization

There were some unfortunate errors made at first. A local organization was formed in Santa Clara county. It was originally intended to take in other counties, but it appears that Santa Clara

grows the sweetest and best prunes in the whole state. That gave the big interests their chance to get in a smashing blow at co-operation. "See here," they said. "You know that your prunes always command a premium over Napa county prunes or Sonoma county prunes. If you let those fellows in and your prunes are all marketed together, where will you get off at? You will lose your premium." The argument worked. The Santa Clara men restricted their organization to their own county. They built a half-million-dollar plant and started in. Meanwhile the big fellows bought up prunes in the other counties, and just as the new organization started in to market its product they threw millions of pounds of prunes on the market and broke it and the new organization together. In less than two years it was out of business and one of the big concerns had purchased its plant at 50 cents on the dollar.

But though the growers were worsted they were not beaten. It dawned on them that they had simply started off on the wrong track. They had endeavored to organize locally, whereas the problem they had to solve was not a local problem. It was a state-wide problem in its marketing aspects. What they wanted was a state-wide organization that would market prunes from all the prune-growing districts. When they got together one hardy soul said so. Then another arose and said, "I'm from Santa Clara county; also from Missouri. Santa Clara prunes always command a premium over the prunes from other counties, and you have got to show me where I will benefit from such an organization as you are talking about."

The point that Santa Clara prunes were the best was admitted. "But," said the first speaker, "even at that you only got three and three-quarter cents a pound last year, while, according to the New York market, we should all have received at least six cents a pound. Even at that there is still a way in which the best prunes will get their premium. Why not pool all prunes according to grade? The best prunes will fall into the highest grades and fetch their premium just the same."

That argument demolished the rock of local interest on which the first co-operative ship had foundered. The channel was then clear.

#### The Big Organization Succeeded

They formed a committee to look into the whole prune industry. On its recommendations the present organization was formed. Local interests were forgotten. They adopted the viewpoint of the prune industry as a whole. They fashioned their organization along the lines of pure producers' co-operation. It differs fundamentally from consumers' co-operation, of which the co-operative movement in the Old Country is such an outstandingly successful example. The business of a purely co-operative producers' association is to sell the commodity which its members have produced. Instead of selling individually they sell collectively through their organization. None but producers of the commodity handled are allowed in the association, and in order to market through it one must become a member. A voice in the affairs of the association is conditioned absolutely upon being a producer of the commodity which is marketed through the association.

Shareholders, as such, have no control any more than the holders of municipal debentures, as such, have a voice in how the proceeds of the debentures shall be spent. There is no shareholder interest between the producer and the marketing of his product. "We band ourselves together," say the co-operators, "to dispose of our product collectively. If we have to obtain money from outside sources we shall give the current rate of interest and furnish ample security. But this is the product of our labor and we shall let no one but ourselves have a voice in how or when or where it shall be disposed. That is our right, for our product represents our labor, our lives. It is a divine right and we shall not allow others to exercise it for us."

They organized an association of prune and apricot growers. Apricots were included because they are handled somewhat similarly to prunes. They drew up a contract between the members and the association by which the member agreed to sell his product to



Prunes on the Crates, Drying in the Sun

Continued on Page 16



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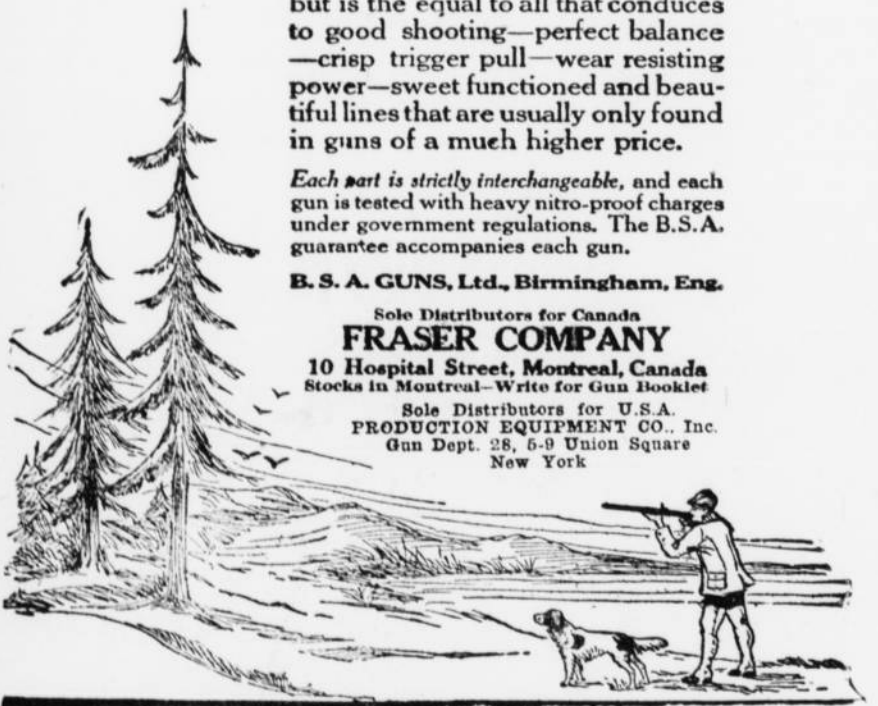
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## Nationalization Versus Democratization

*Plans for Working Out the Application of the Principle of Self-government in Industry—By J. T. Hull*

**D**EMOCRACY is the password of the age; it is a word that is on everybody's lips. President Wilson has told us that the war was fought to "make the world safe for democracy," although events over in Europe just now indicate that there is room for much work in the way of making democracy safe for the world. However, homage is done to the word even in Wall Street, though it may be merely from the lips outward; having succeeded in making the world safe for democracy it appears that, to parody a famous phrase of Sir William Harcourt, "we are all democrats now." It may be hazardous, however, that even among those who profess a deep attachment to the idea, there is lack of a clear understanding of all its connotations. In the main when the word is used it refers exclusively to a form of political organization, and yet "industrial democracy" and "social democracy" are terms of common use and designate an extension of the democratic idea that is today engaging considerably more attention than the simple political idea. And that development of the idea was natural and inevitable; if popular sovereignty in political organization be the mark of progress, the development of that sovereignty to include the economic organization, as the next step, is logically the course of human evolution.

Logic and life, however, are not always in harmony; economic democracy in theory gives greater promise of heaven on earth than political democracy, but precisely on that account it makes greater demands on human nature, and human nature has not come out so well, up to now, in political democracy as to arouse a boundless enthusiasm in the taking of a further step in the application of the democratic idea. But we must move, and while we are trying to improve the former we are forced by its very development to make approaches toward the latter. The essential question is: By what path shall we travel?

Time was when the panacea for all ills of the body economic was contained in the word "nationalization." Once, so it was thought, all the implements of production and the means of distribution were owned by the state and operated by it and everybody became an employee of the state, the millennium would be within hailing distance. Experience has served to disturb that easy faith; extension of the functions of government into the realm of industry has brought neither economic betterment nor popular contentment. Even among the most ardent of "nationalizers" there was always a feeling, more or less impatiently suppressed, that the omnipotent and all-managing state involved restrictions upon individual liberty that might ultimately prove intolerable, and, in consequence, men have come to realize that the responsibilities inherent in industry demand so much from the individual that there must be a special preparation for "industrial democracy," and the system must be one which will encourage that individual initiative, enterprise and ingenuity which is essential to all progress. Mere state ownership and operation of industry or any other economic quantity will accomplish nothing of value; the substitution of a government office for a private office does not necessarily mean economic betterment nor yet a closer approach to the democratic ideal. What then is to be the method of achieving that ideal?

In connection with labor, the platform of the Council of Agriculture recommends "the adoption of the principle of co-operation as the guiding spirit in the future relations between employers and employees—between capital and labor." It is in the practical application of this broad general principle that the real problem lies. When one turns to find out what labor itself wants, one meets with a mass of incoherent "wants" ranging all the way from higher wages and shorter hours to the complete control of industry. The Whitley commission, appointed in Great Britain, in 1917, to enquire into industrial relations and to make recommendations

for their improvement, in its first report said: "The feeling in the minds of the workers that their conditions of work and destinies are being determined by a distant authority over which they have no influence, requires to be taken into consideration, not only by the government but by the unions themselves." Industrial commissions appointed in Canada and the United States discovered the same feeling in the course of their investigations, and in all three countries opinion practically converged upon the need for giving the employee a more than mere wage-earning interest in his employment—that is, that he was to share to some extent in the responsibility of management, and have a voice in determining the conditions under which he worked.

The most comprehensive scheme for the application of this plan of industrial democracy is that laid down by the Whitley Commission in England. The foundation is the shop or factory joint council; above this the district council, formed of representatives from the shop councils, and above this again the national council, each body, it must be understood, being composed of representatives of employers and employees. The joint council idea has taken hold not only in Great Britain but on this continent, where it has been recommended by industrial commissions. In Germany a similar system has been established by legislation, with the object of facilitating industrial reconstruction. A further extension of the idea has been made in which the community is included as a partner in industry, an acceptance of the principle that the state is, in fact, the silent partner and a necessary factor in all industrial enterprise, since it is the state which maintains the conditions under which alone modern industry can live. In essence this government of industry by joint control, however the details be worked out, means the extension of the democratic idea—the idea of the consent of the governed to the form of industrial government, not, be it noted, the idea of the right of the majority to do as it likes, an idea which is unfortunately but too common among professed democrats.

In Great Britain there has been, within recent years, a strong agitation for the nationalization of the railways and the mines. With regard to the latter, Mr. Lloyd George somewhat rashly pledged himself to accept the recommendations of the Sankey Commission, which was appointed to enquire into the whole question; but when a majority of the commission reported in favor of nationalization, the Premier found that it was one thing to make a promise and quite another to carry it out. In connection with both railways and mines, the British government has rejected the policy of nationalization and the alternative it offers is of considerable interest because it includes the principle of joint management, albeit in a very moderate form. In the case of the railways competition is to be reduced by the formation of the entire system into seven groups, each group with a board of management, and the grouping is to be carried out by legislation if the companies fail to carry it out voluntarily. Rates and fares are to be fixed so as to provide reasonable revenue for the companies within each group, and the state appropriates a part of surplus revenue for the purpose of light railway development. The board of management will include "shareholders who should form a majority of the board and of whom a proportion should hold large trading interests," and "employees, of whom one-third might be leading administrative officials of the group, to be co-opted by the rest of the board, and two-thirds members elected from and by the workers on the railway." This, in part, is the government's alternative as explained in a White Paper issued by Sir Eric Geddes.

The plan for the reorganization of the coal industry proceeds upon similar lines, and is contained in a bill which was explained to the House of Commons by the President of the Board of Trade. As in the case of the railways



the scheme involves a drastic suppression of competition and the creation of regional monopolies which are subject to state control. It is proposed to establish mine and district joint councils of workers and management, regional boards and a national board, the latter to be practically the governing body of the whole, for which it will lay down general principles upon which the regional boards must work. In both plans it should be said that provision is made to give the general public or the consumer a say in the management.

Even those who favor nationalization in Great Britain admit that if nationalization be impossible the alternative offered by the government is the next best thing. There is no doubt, however, that both plans will be rejected by the trade unions, and for the reason that the joint council idea has not supplanted the older ideas, while the organization of the factory as an industrial unit inevitably means a transformation in labor organization, against which the established form is fighting strongly. It is equally true, however, that the joint council idea is leading to a transformation of capitalistic organization, and it is precisely in these transformations that the hope of the future of industry lies, for it implies the democratic representation of both labor and capital and ultimately the community in the control of industry and opens up the possibilities of a peaceful achievement of that economic democracy which is the necessary development of political democracy. In brief, it means the bringing about of co-operative production instead of competitive production, albeit he would be a brave man who ventured to say just what the process to that end would be in detail. But given a process which seeks to bring together all partners in industry and recognizes a responsibility in each and the joint responsibility of all the development under the stimulating influence of an approving public opinion can only be in the direction of a final elimination of all friction in a co-operative commonwealth. It is for labor and capitalism here, as elsewhere, to say whether they are willing to work together to that end or not.

There is this advantage about industrial reconstruction along these lines: it retains the impulse of private initiative, recognizes the importance of executive ability, and furnishes the means for that self-discipline which democracy needs but characteristically avoids. Assuredly if ever the hope of the workers that they will one day control industry be realized, it will only be through a long and patient training in the art of management and in the developing of a more acute sense of responsibility than in the mass they have yet manifested. And until that is recognized the nationalization of any public service will amount to nothing more than a change of employers, and in most cases a change for the worse. Nationalization in the ordinary sense is but the substitution of state capitalism for private capitalism, and state employees are no more contented than other employees. Change there is bound to be, however, and the vital question is whether we have to go by the way of state capitalism to democratic control or work upward from small beginnings, keeping always the democratic idea in view. There is much difference of opinion in that respect. In the United States what is known as the Plumb plan for railway nationalization is a system which includes public ownership with representative management. This is along the line of the most recent idea in socialist doctrine, what is known as guild socialism, which rejects state socialism and advocates state ownership with management by those actually engaged in the industry. This development on the practical side of socialist doctrine is a useful reminder of the tentativeness of all ideas of reform; that nobody has done the world's thinking once and for all. Again, it is being increasingly realized that the standard by which any institution or service must be judged is its usefulness in the promotion of social wellbeing and in seeking to bring any institution or service into greater social usefulness it is of the greatest importance that we be sure we are improving and not impairing its value. In the effort to get away from old evils it is necessary to take precautions against



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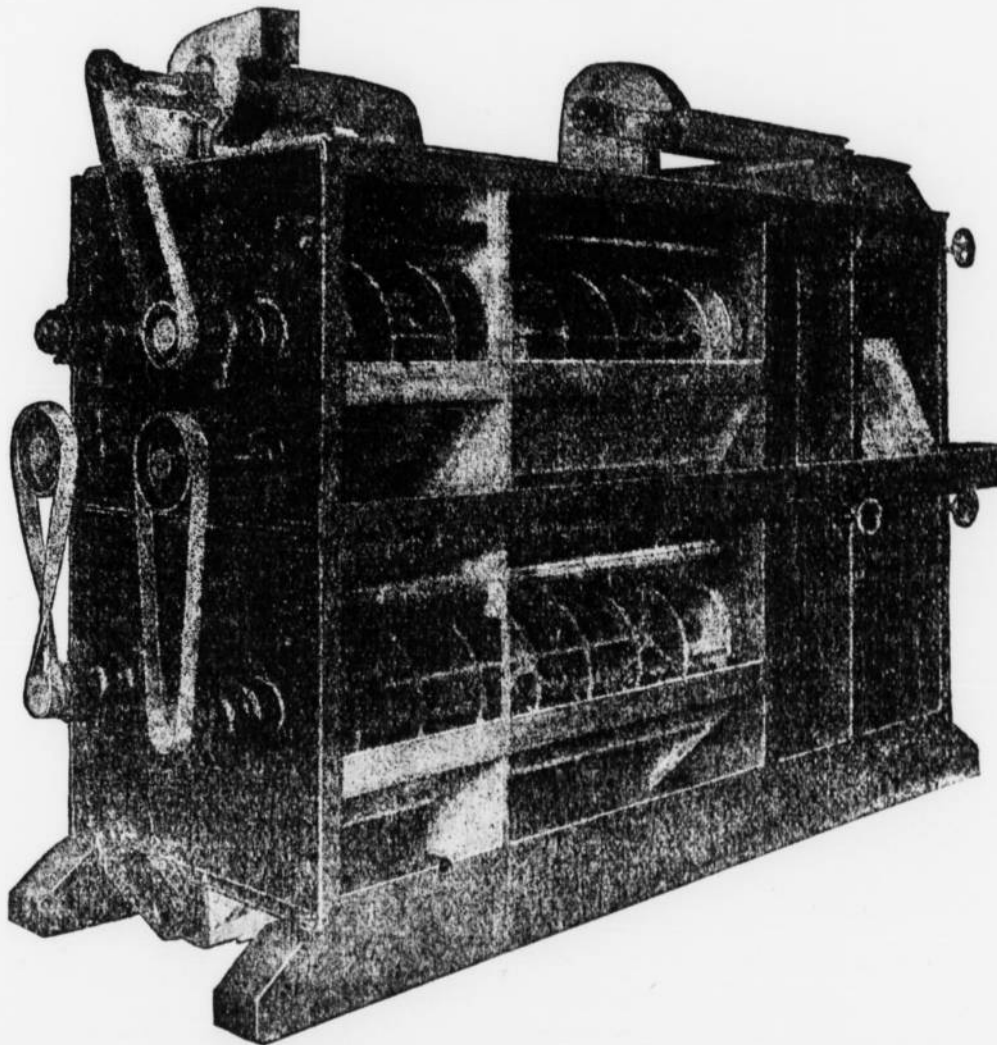
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the creation of new ones, and just as in political democracy we should guard against substituting for the Divine right of kings the Divine right of majorities, so in the application of ideas of justice to industry must we guard against the substitution of one form of industrial autocracy for another. Change is the

## The Trap

Continued from Page 8

put yourself in my hands, my friend."

"I've already done that, Darbo."

"Very well, then. Now you will please listen very closely while I outline our plan of action."

He drew up a stool and seating himself beside the trapper, gave him his instructions in a low voice. When he was through, Judsley's eyes were wide with wonder and admiration.

He held out one brawny arm, and upon it Darbo snapped a handcuff, leaving its mate dangling. Then he reached forward and ripped the trapper's flannel shirt from throat to breast. With a charred coal from the fire he blackened an eye and produced dark bruises on cheek and arms.

"There," he sighed, his task finished. "I can do no more. You, my friend, must do the rest."

"Leave that to me," replied Judsley grimly. He caught his rifle and strode out of the cabin. Darbo followed to the door.

"Remember, I shall camp for noon on the Hemlock forks," he called; and as Judsley waved an understanding hand, he laughed softly. Then he went back into the cabin, and taking a small parcel from his breast pocket, unwrapped it and sat gazing at a strand of reddish brown hair. Then he replaced the parcel and lifting from a nail a mackinaw which had been discarded by its owner, drew Judsley's blanket from the bunk, and folding it under his arm went out and sought the trail.

Two hours after leaving the cabin in the lonely Marskoop valley, Judsley stumbled into a small glade in the Dag-nooch tamarachs, and dropped exhausted beside a smokeless camp-fire.

A gigantic, swarthy-faced man, who was roasting a partridge on the coals, leaped to his feet with a startled oath, and with rifle at presentation, stood staring down at the spent man.

"Sacree," he grated, "so it is you! And for what are you here?" Judsley held up an arm from which hung a glittering handcuff. "They nabbed me," he panted, "but I—put up a fight—I got away."

The halfbreed seowled. "Who nabbed you? Come, speak up quick, and don't you lie, er by God! you will nevair have another chance to lie more. Who then nabbed you?"

"That trail-hound, Darbo," groaned the trapper. "He come on me when I was eatin' breakfast at the Marskoop cabin. I didn't have a chance. He had the nippers on me before I could lift a gun."

"Darbo." The breed rolled the name in his mouth with a sinister relish. "Damn fool," he cried, "why did you not ambush him and keel him before he find you so?"

"I was sick, Canfield. It was the whiskey. Besides, I didn't dream anybody would find me—there."

"Mojee!" cried the other, "it would be great pleasure to feel de knife in dat Darbo's back. But you—you get away, eh?"

"Yes, I got away. I slipped one hand free and put up a fight. Darbo dropped his automatic and I kicked it out of his reach. I got hold of my rifle but he was too quick for me. He was into the timber before I could get him."

The halfbreed's hand fell to the long knife in his belt. "I have good notion to finish you for lettin' him slip through your hand," he stormed. "And why did you come here? Would you bring the pack down on me also?"

Judsley struggled up. "No," he gasped, "but I've heard you say you'd get Darbo—some day."

A snakey gleam flashed into the pig-like eyes of the halfbreed.

"That is very true," he nodded. "I would love to kill heem who makes the forest unsafe for such as me; but always he is like the will-o'-the-wisp, fluttering close but nevair seen."

essence of progress; it is for professing democrats to support those processes of reform which give the greatest play to the forces which make for change, which allow for the utmost development of individual liberty and character, and which bring ability to full service in the cause of humanity.

"But I know where we can find him," cried the trapper excitedly. "Listen," as Canfield grasped his arm roughly. "He's bound to go straight back to the Post by the shortest trail, for help. He's bound to make camp at noon at the Forks or near that point. By takin' your canoe we can cut him off at the Forks, and—"

"Then come on," cried Canfield eagerly. Sacree! but it will be one great pleasure to keel dat Darbo."

The sun was high above the forest, and in the noonday heat the sounds of the wild things had grown still, when a canoe landed soundlessly on the shore of a birch-hedged lake, and Canfield and Judsley stepped from it into the dense timber.

They spoke no word as they passed through the tangle in which the blue gloom deepened at every cautious step.

For half an hour they went on their skulking, soundless way; then, as the forest grew sparser, the halfbreed paused, and bending his passion-distorted face close to the trapper's ear, whispered:

"You go on an' recointer. We are now near the fork. You come back here and tell me if dat Darbo is dere. If you make sound to warn heem, remember I will shoot you down. Now go."

Judsley crept forward and vanished in the thicket on the opposite side of the glade.

Ten minutes passed, and then he was back in the open, and motioning to the halfbreed. "He's there," he whispered excitedly, as the latter joined him. "He's lyin' down not far from his fire. You can shoot him from the timber."

The halfbreed shook his head. "Dat is mooch too quick a death for the trail-hound," he snarled, his face working hideously. "Et is de knife for dat Darbo. I will creep up behin' heem, me—and den—"

He drew the long, glittering blade and felt of its keen edge. "He shall have plenty tam to recognize who et is dat stab heem, eh? All right; you lead on and point dat Darbo out to me. After I fix heem I will keel you too maybe. We shall see."

With a shudder that was real enough, Judsley motioned the breed forward. By and by they came to the edge of the forest. The trapper pointed away to a point where one trail cut at right angles across another. In a tiny grove, on which rested the perpetual twilight of the forest, a tiny fire was sending its thin streak of smoke straight up among the trees. A little apart from it the form of a man lay sprawled beside a down tree, as though resting or sleeping.

With a quick breath like the hiss of a snake, the halfbreed dropped down on all fours, and with rifle held out before him and knife gripped between his teeth, started crawling forward. Five tense minutes passed. The man who slept or rested did not stir.

Canfield was almost on him now. Judsley saw him pause and raise his body; saw the knife flash as it was lifted high.

Then from the timber close beside the fire he heard a crisp voice speak.

"Throw up your hands, Monsieur Canfield."

With the growl of an animal, who, feeling its prey all but in its power, learns that it has been trapped, Canfield sprang to his feet and raised his rifle.

Then from the thicket sounded two sharp reports, and the rifle went spinning from the halfbreed's numbed hands.

He reached for the knife which he had let fall to the moss, but before he could grasp it Darbo was upon him. In vain the huge outlaw struggled. In those sinewy arms of the lithe Frenchman his strength availed nothing. He managed, however, to tear himself free, but before he could recover his balance



to renew the struggle, Darbo's fist shot out. Canfield's head went back with a crack, and he toppled down and lay twitching, senseless on the moss, beside the dummy which the man he hated had so skilfully placed to fool him. Judsley ran forward to where Darbo knelt above the halfbreed.

"I shall have to deprive you of your steel ornaments," smiled the Frenchman, as he unlocked the handcuff from the trapper's wrist. "And now we shall proceed to make our prisoner sure," he said, and snapped the bracelets on the wrists of the man who was just struggling back to consciousness.

Then Darbo sighed and smiled up at the trapper. "Thank you, my friend," he said. "It is that you have made me a good deputy. You will please go now, as I wish to be alone with this man for a time. It is that you long to go home, yes?"

Judsley's face was working. "God! yes," he murmured, "but I'm your prisoner, Darbo."

Darbo shook his head.

"No," he said, "you are no prisoner of mine, and never were."

"But I killed old man Goodreau, Darbo."

Again Darbo shook his head. "No, it is that you think you killed him only. The murderer of old man Goodreau is here. Canfield it was who did it.

Judsley brushed a hand across his eyes. "I—just—don't understand—I—"

Darbo stood up. "That is right, my friend," he said. "Canfield here killed Goodreau for his money. Look, the money is on him." He bent and from a pocket of the handcuffed man drew out a canvas bag, the contents of which gave out the unmistakable crinkling sound of bank-notes.

"And he was crafty too," he went on, "as perhaps all men are who have done as many murders as he. When you were stupid with whiskey he cut from your head a lock of hair and closed the chilling fingers of the slain man upon it. This I knew when I examined the hair and found that it had been cut, and not pulled out by the roots. Oh, he is a clever murderer, but this is his end."

Judsley raised his face. His eyes were streaming. "Then—I'm free; free to go back to my wife, Darbo?"

Darbo laughed. "To your wife and another, my friend," he answered.

"Another?"

"Yes. It is that to the little cabin home there came last night a baby boy. Your little son, friend Judsley. You will do your best to be a good father, yes?"

Judsley stretched his arms high above his head. "Oh God! yes," he cried, "I promise that, Darbo."

With a sob he turned to Darbo and grasped one of the Frenchman's hands. He gave it a long pressure; then turned and bounded away down the trail.

Darbo laughed, and with his hands on his hips watched him.

"My friend," he called after, "it is that you will find Constable Reynolds at the Post. Please be so good as to send him to me. Tell him that I have something to give him."

He turned and let his gaze fall on the grovelling halfbreed. "That something is you, Canfield the wolf," he said, his face growing stern. "Monsieur, the constable, will be very glad to see you."

## Reassembling a Senate

Continued from Page 7

While we are waiting for the time to ripen for the reform of the Commons we can correct this overlooking of important interests by adopting the proportional representation method of electing the Senate.

4. Such a Senate would naturally become an exalted forum of public discussion. Canadian politics have suffered long from intellectual amnesia. The real and vital things, the things that mattered, the essential and basic problems which a progressive people should be keenly alive to, and about which their public thinking should centre have been excluded to make room for dead traditions, sentimental loyalties, glorifications of spectacular persons, and the joy of reasonless election battles.

It is all-important, if democracy is to thrive, that the people should take an intelligent interest in great political

issues. To arouse and maintain that interest there must be public debate, by men of superior power of thought and speech, the force and dignity of whose pleadings should echo through the press and reach the ears of all Canadian citizens. Our political life needs vitalization. Such a Senate, I believe, could not fail to gain the ear of the country.

### Moral Authority

I have urged that the new Senate, if thus reconstructed, would have the political authority which a second chamber requires, and which the present Senate notably lacks. But I think that its moral authority would be greater than its political authority. It could not, under our constitution, rival the Commons in legislative activity, but I think it might far surpass the lower house in winning the esteem and affection of the Canadian people.

Such is the scheme. The present Senate of Canada is like a vessel which was built and launched many years ago, and which has never made a voyage. It has lain ingloriously at the dock, a bill of expense, idle and profitless, for fifty years. In the way suggested, I venture to think, she might be fitted with a new crew and sent to prove herself and serve her owners upon the wide seas of our political future.

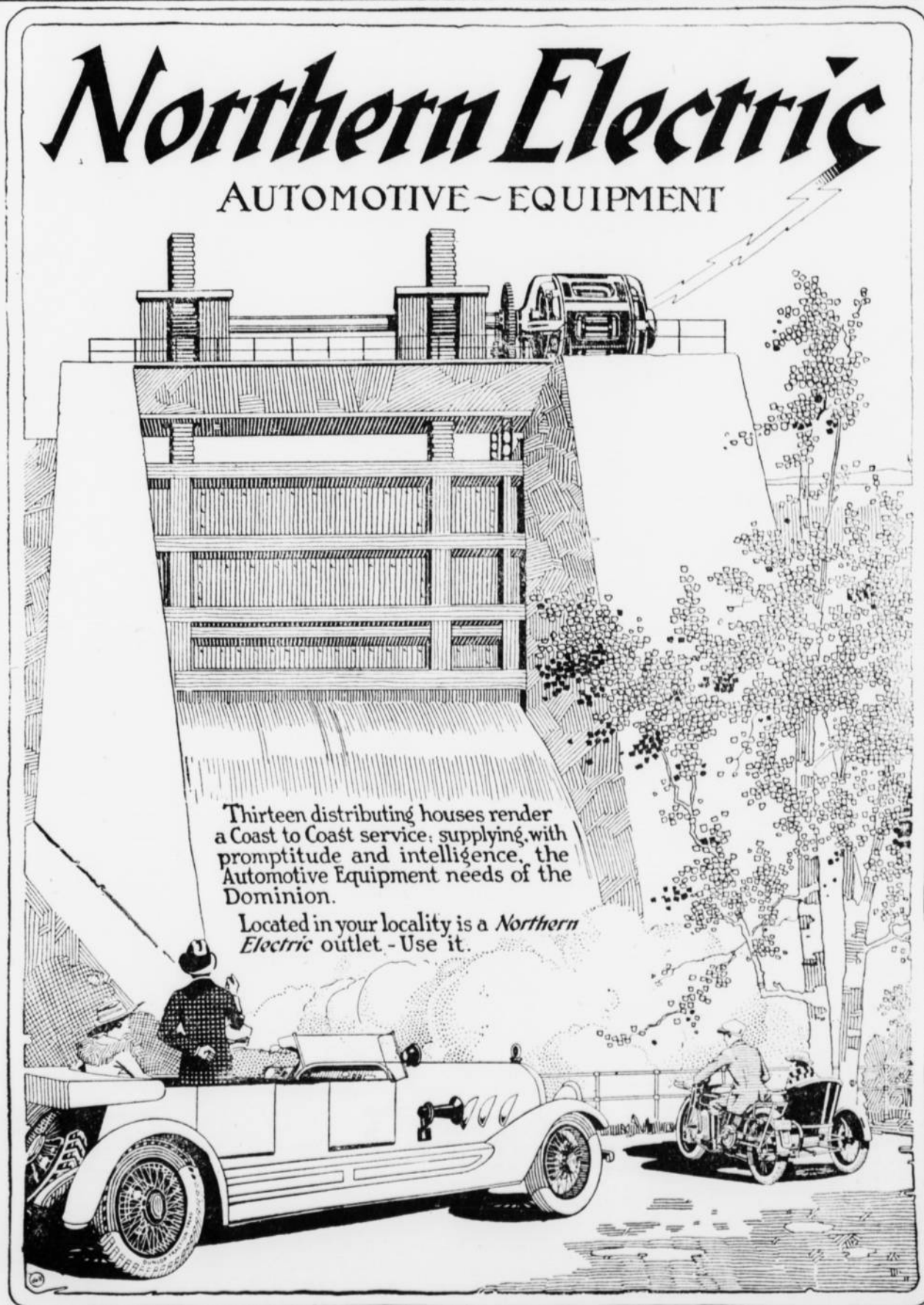


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(Established 1861)

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## A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

It is always well to have a Savings Account upon which interest is regularly paid and from which you are free to draw at any time should you have a good opportunity to buy stock or feed. A Savings Account is Ready Money.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL : : \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUND : : \$15,000,000

**8% With Absolute Safety**  
FOR INVESTORS IN

## Willard's Chocolates Limited

8 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Cumulative Preferred Stock

This company is one of the largest manufacturers of chocolate products, confectionery and ice cream in Canada. Its growth has been remarkable. Net earnings for year ending December 31st, 1919, were over six times the Annual Preferred Stock Dividend requirements. Total net assets \$1,517,678, or over \$250 per Preference Share.

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**Price: \$100 Per Share**

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Wire orders at our expense or write for prospectus and complete information.

**Edward Brown & Co.**  
Bond Dealers

Dept. G., 296 Garry St. - Winnipeg

## Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

With its 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 87 branches in Alberta, 14 branches in British Columbia, 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, and 3 branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

## Canada's Great Opportunity in Livestock

The importance of the livestock industry cannot be too strongly, nor too frequently, emphasized. Europe will for years import meat products in enormous quantities.

The agricultural prosperity of Canada depends more than ever upon exports of beef, pork, lamb, etc.

## The Royal Bank of Canada

Capital and Reserve .....\$35,000,000  
Total Resources over .....\$587,000,000

## Business and Finance

### A Banker on Credit

At a recent meeting of the Regina Business Men's Association, the speaker of the day was W. H. Thompson, manager of the Regina branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada. The address given dealt with the attitude of the bank manager towards the applicant for credit, and it is reproduced in part here because of its general interest to farmers and others who deal with the banks as depositors and borrowers.

In opening his address, Mr. Thompson remarked that he was rather timid about speaking on the subject of banking, and stated that it was like having a row with one's wife. "Those things are all right in the family circle," said Mr. Thompson, "but they may not be appreciated by outsiders."

Speaking of the banking problem generally, and the granting of credits, Mr. Thompson stated that extreme responsibility rested upon the executive heads of chartered banks. "Not only are they the custodians of the nation's credit, but they are trustees for the depositor and the shareholder, in whose ranks we may find many who have trusted their little capital or reserve fund, which may be their only protection against want," said Mr. Thompson.

### Clients Not Always Pleased

"If the bank manager takes his position seriously he realizes that he has some small share of this responsibility, and he does his best to measure up, although in doing so he may not earn the plaudits of some of the public with whom he may come in contact."

"Many times the securing of a credit from a bank has been looked upon as a contest between the banker and the customer, in which the latter was the 'bull' and the former the 'bear,' or the 'bugbear' it may be."

"There should be mutual confidence between the two, so that in place of the customer committing himself to a line of action and then approaching the banker for credit to enable him to implement his plans, as a matter of courtesy as well as good policy he would find it shrewd business to consult his banker first."

### Certain Questions Asked

"In considering an application for credit the banker will certainly ask certain questions. Having secured from the customer a clear, concise, comprehensive and up-to-date statement of affairs, which would include assets and liabilities, profit and loss and trading accounts, he would ask for: first, security; second, previous record; third, purpose for which required; fourth, repayment (how and when); fifth, collateral advantages."

Here Mr. Thompson stated that in asking these questions the banker must have a definite object in view, and differentiated between legitimate and illegitimate purposes for which credits could or should be established.

### Dollars vs. Units of Production

He stated Canadians were very fortunate in not having the tremendous war hang-over of the people of Europe, and outlined the great financial expansion of this country, but added that he could not help but feel that this expansion had been considerably overrated by the tendency of the Canadian to rate everything in dollars in place of units of production. He stated that money, or rather credit, was a nervous thing, and required a cloud no bigger than a man's hand to give it alarm, but that he was not apprehensive of any great upheaval impending. "I do not believe," he said, "that such is the case at all. We have so long accustomed ourselves to buy, no matter what the price may be, the reason being that we have learned that when we declined to buy, it was only to find that when necessity forced us to do so, we paid more for our requirements."

### Criticism Repudiated

"Not only have we bought the necessities of life," he continued, "but our expenditures for luxuries have been enormous. I dare not name any article or set of articles under this head, as the minister of finance may have his scouts out, and if there should be anything taxable that he has overlooked it would go on the list at once."

Speaking on the luxury question, Mr. Thompson quoted from an American review a statement of conditions in the States, and of the credit system in that country. A great deal of criticism, he said, had been levelled at banks in the past for discrimination against certain classes of borrowers, but he repudiated this.

"The only object that most of us have in view," he said, "is to get as much good business as we can carry, regardless of whether the borrower is a farmer, merchant or manufacturer."

### Supply of Credit Limited

In concluding his address, he emphasized again the necessity for cutting down expenditure.

"When we are all made to realize that there is only so much credit available, and that it must and should be made to work along lines calculated to increase production and assist in bringing about a more suitable state of affairs than has existed since 1914, then we shall be in a better position to do our share as Canadians in putting our Dominion in the front rank of the nations, both socially and commercially."

### Victory Bond Prices

Following are the prices at which bonds can now be bought, with the interest yield in each case:

### Free of Dominion Income Tax

Maturity.	Price.
1922 .....	99, yielding 5.87 per cent.
1923 .....	99, yielding 5.80 per cent.
1927 .....	99, yielding 5.58 per cent.
1933 .....	99, yielding 5.55 per cent.
1937 .....	101, yielding 5.40 per cent.

### Subject to Income Tax

1924 .....	98, yielding 6.00 per cent.
1934 .....	96, yielding 5.90 per cent.

Brokers belonging to the Bond Dealers' Association, will purchase bonds for cash at \$1.00 per \$100 less than the above prices. Accrued interest from last interest date must be added in each case.

### State Insurance for Soldiers

All returned soldiers will be interested in the state insurance scheme established by legislation passed at the recent session of the federal parliament. In addition to those who were crippled and whose health was seriously impaired on active service, a large number of men who were in good health when they enlisted, found on returning that even though they were apparently well, and were not entitled to a pension, no life insurance company would accept them as a risk. Consequently they were not able to make that provision for their dependants which all prudent men should do, and the government was asked as a matter of justice to those who had suffered through their service to the country, to establish state insurance for returned soldiers.

Under the act which comes into force on September 1 this year, any person, male or female, who has served in the naval, military or air forces of Canada in the Great War, or having been resident or domiciled in Canada on August 4, 1914, who served in any of the similar forces of any of the Allies, and in certain cases the widow of any such person, may insure with the Dominion of Canada to an amount of from \$500 to \$5,000.

### Low Rates Charged

Rates to be charged are slightly less than those charged by private companies. No medical examination is required. No application under the act will be received after September 1, 1922. All persons eligible for insurance under the act will be notified of its passage. The act will be administered by the pension commissioners.

The rates of premium will vary with the age of the insured and with the type of policy issued, that is to say, whether it is a straight life policy or a policy to be paid for in 10, 15 or 20 years. All rates are payable in advance, and may be paid monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly, as desired. At the age of 25 years a straight life policy for \$1,000 calls for a monthly payment of \$1.24, or a yearly payment of \$14.88. These rates, although based on a recognized table of mortality, contain no loading for cost of administration and





Co-operation

THE Victory Loan campaigns served a mutual good by bringing the public in such close contact with the Banks of Canada as to realize their human side. It is the one desire of this Bank to be of personal service. Make it a point to remember that we are always willing to extend you friendly and authoritative counsel on financial matters.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits: \$8,360,537.09  
Main Office: Winnipeg, 435 Main St.  
Branch: Portage Ave. Opp. Eaton's

WHEAT PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES  
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS

The Wheat Participation Certificates issued by the Canadian Wheat Board, entitle holders to a payment of 30 cents per bushel on and after August 10.

The Bank of Montreal will gladly collect the amounts due.

Bring your certificates to the local branch of the Bank of Montreal for payment.

BANK OF MONTREAL  
ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

MORTGAGE IS CANCELLED BY DEATH

Does foreclosure worry you? Under our plan mortgages are cancelled in event of death—foreclosure is impossible. We have \$1,000,000 to loan. Write us.



AGENTS WANTED

to write Fire and Hail in Saskatchewan Farmer's Insurance Company

The Agricultural Insurance Co. Ltd.  
BELL & MITCHELL LTD.

General Agents REGINA

so forth, as these expenses will be borne entirely by the Dominion.

The policy is payable on the death of the insured, one-fifth thereof in cash and the balance in annual instalments over a period of years, or as a life annuity to the beneficiary.

If the insured becomes totally and permanently disabled and is not in receipt of a pension, premiums will be waived and the insured will be paid the amount of policy in annual instalments for a period of 20 years.

Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries under a policy are restricted to the wife, husband, child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister of the insured.

If on the death of the insured it is found that a pension or pensions become payable to persons eligible as beneficiaries under the policy, the total present value of such pensions shall be deducted from the sum payable under the policy and there shall be returned the proportionate part of the premiums paid with interest.

The policy cannot be assigned or transferred, and the moneys payable thereunder are not subject to the claims of creditors.

FOLLOWING IS THE SCHEDULE OF RATES

Monthly Rates for \$1,000 Insurance, Payable at Death						
Age	Payable for			Payable till age 65	Single Premium for \$1,000 Insurance, Payable at Death	
	10 Life	15 Years	20 Years			
18	\$1.04	\$2.48	\$1.82	\$1.54	\$1.08	\$237.72
19	1.06	2.52	1.86	1.56	1.10	242.22
20	1.08	2.56	1.90	1.58	1.12	246.92
21	1.10	2.62	1.94	1.60	1.14	251.80
22	1.14	2.68	1.98	1.64	1.18	256.86
23	1.18	2.74	2.02	1.68	1.22	262.06
24	1.22	2.80	2.06	1.72	1.26	267.52
25	1.24	2.86	2.10	1.76	1.30	273.12
26	1.28	2.92	2.14	1.80	1.34	278.98
27	1.32	2.98	2.20	1.84	1.38	284.98
28	1.36	3.06	2.26	1.88	1.42	291.20
29	1.40	3.12	2.32	1.92	1.48	297.64
30	1.44	3.18	2.38	1.96	1.54	304.30
31	1.48	3.26	2.44	2.02	1.60	311.22
32	1.52	3.34	2.50	2.08	1.66	318.28
33	1.58	3.42	2.56	2.14	1.72	325.60
34	1.64	3.50	2.62	2.20	1.78	333.18
35	1.70	3.58	2.68	2.26	1.86	340.98
36	1.76	3.66	2.74	2.32	1.94	348.98
37	1.82	3.76	2.82	2.38	2.02	357.26
38	1.88	3.86	2.90	2.44	2.12	365.76
39	1.96	3.96	2.98	2.50	2.22	374.48
40	2.04	4.06	3.06	2.58	2.32	383.46
41	2.12	4.16	3.14	2.66	2.44	392.64
42	2.20	4.28	3.22	2.74	2.56	402.08
43	2.28	4.40	3.32	2.82	2.70	411.74
44	2.38	4.52	3.42	2.90	2.84	421.66
45	2.48	4.64	3.52	3.00	3.00	431.78
46	2.58	4.76	3.62	3.10	3.16	442.10
47	2.70	4.90	3.72	3.20	3.36	452.68
48	2.82	5.04	3.84	3.30	3.58	463.42
49	2.96	5.18	3.96	3.42	3.82	474.40
50	3.10	5.32	4.08	3.54	4.08	485.58
51	3.24	5.48	4.22	3.66	4.38	496.92
52	3.38	5.64	4.36	3.80	4.74	508.46
53	3.54	5.80	4.50	3.94	5.14	520.14
54	3.72	5.98	4.66	4.10	5.60	531.94
55	3.90	6.16	4.82	4.26	6.16	543.94
56	4.10	6.34	5.00	4.44	6.82	556.02
57	4.30	6.54	5.18	4.62	7.66	568.22
58	4.52	6.76	5.38	4.82	8.70	580.54
59	4.76	6.98	5.58	5.04	10.08	592.90
60	5.02	7.20	5.80	5.28	12.00	605.32
61	5.30	7.44	6.04	5.52		617.82
62	5.58	7.68	6.30	5.78		630.30
63	5.90	7.96	6.56	6.06		642.82
64	6.22	8.24	6.84	6.36		655.28
65	6.56	8.54	7.14	6.70		667.72

Note—Rates for ages above 65 will be computed on the same basis as those shown above, and will be furnished on application.

Wheat Participation Certificates

Regulation No. 119 of the Canadian Wheat Board, announces an interim payment of 30 cents per bushel as soon as possible after July 15, on participation certificates issued prior to that date. For the purpose of obtaining this payment participation certificates issued in the City of Winnipeg must be presented to the board at its office, 869 Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg. Where the certificates must be mailed, if the holder be the party to whom the certificate was originally issued, all that is necessary is to send them by registered mail, care being taken to see that name and address are clear; holders other than those to whom the certificates were issued are required to sign certain documents establishing their legal title to the certificates. When payment is made, annotation to the effect will be made on the certificate, which will then be returned to the holder for use in any further distribution of the proceeds of the sales by the board. No payments will be made except upon participation certificates presented to the board. Certificates may be forwarded through a

AutoStrop Razor

-sharpens itself



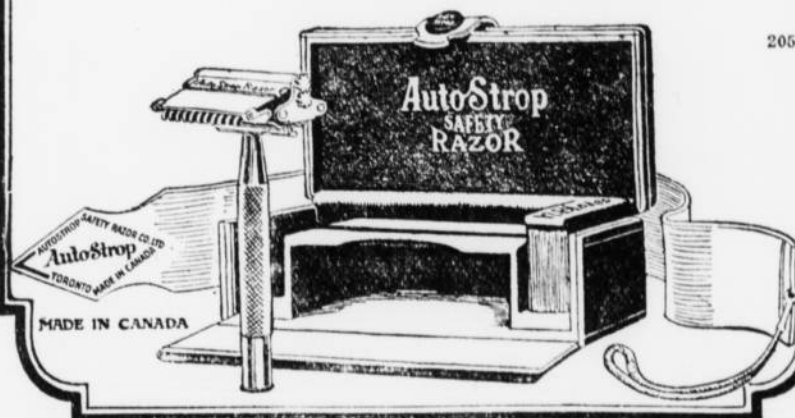
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Any dealer will gladly demonstrate the AutoStrop Razor to you, guarantee satisfaction, or refund purchase price.

Only \$5.00—complete with strop—twelve blades in an attractive assortment of cases to suit any purpose.

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Purchase direct and save lumber wastage and erection charges. The Cut-to-Fit Method will save you 25 per cent. on every building. We guarantee shipment in 48 hours from receipt of order.

We ship Car-load Lots of Lumber and Shingles  
Write Us Today, Stating Fully Your Requirements

Cut-to-Fit Buildings Company Ltd.

The Originators of the Cut-to-Fit Method

METROPOLITAN BUILDING - VANCOUVER, B.C.



## Consider-- Then Act

"He who hesitates is lost"—and none the less in Life Insurance.

Procrastination often brings dire consequences upon the household when the bread-winner has been negligent in the provision of suitable protection.

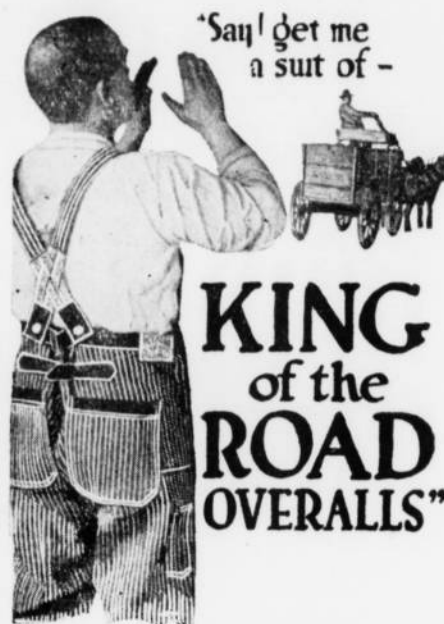
Attractive features are embodied in the policies issued by The Great-West Life Assurance Company. Ideal insurance is at last available.

Interested? Then write, stating age, to

### The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept "I"

Head Office : Winnipeg



27 Made of Stifel's Blue and White Striped Drill, also heavy Black and Blue Denim  
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM

R. J. Whittle & Company, Limited,  
WINNIPEG

## The Grain Growers' Guide

bank, but the bank may make a charge for the service. If in any case the board has issued a duplicate certificate payment will be made as though it were an original certificate. Persons sending certificates by mail should remember that the certificates are valuable and should, therefore, insure delivery by registration.

### Prunes, Apricots and Co-operation

Continued from Page 9

the association to be marketed for him. The contract is not a rope of sand. It is an absolutely binding one, one that can be enforced through the courts if a grower is so ill advised or dishonest as to try to break it. It runs for five years. At first some favored a one-year contract, but wiser counsels prevailed. It was recognized that a co-operative marketing association cannot get substantially on its feet in one



Loading Prunes on the Car  
The figures indicate the number per pound



## The Friendly Smoke

**T**HERE is something mighty comforting and satisfying about "OLD CHUM" Tobacco; a sort of soothing restfulness that pipe smokers have come to associate with this friendly smoke.

"OLD CHUM" is an old, old chum with all pipe smokers.

It has the perfect tobacco taste—the mellow richness—and men know that they can be chummy with "OLD CHUM" all day long and that the "good night pipeful" will be as sweet and cool as the one enjoyed just after breakfast.

For years and years "OLD CHUM" has been Canada's favourite pipe tobacco and today is more popular than ever.

# OLD CHUM

Canada's Favorite  
Pipe Tobacco.



year. Besides, the work of lining up members would have to be all done over again at the end of a year. When it came to financing the association the wisdom of the five-year contract was amply demonstrated.

The contracts bind the association to purchase the crop of the member, to process and pack it and to resell it, returning to the member the full resale price minus the costs of handling the business. All the products are pooled according to grade, the grower receiving the average price received for the pool into which his product goes. The association is now handling its fourth crop and has made a remarkable success of its business.

#### A New Financial Scheme

For the first year contracts were made with existing packing and processing houses for the physical handling of the crop. But trouble developed in getting the products shipped out, and the association decided to do its own processing and packing. Now it was going to take a lot of money to get started in that line. These packing plants cost a pile of money. A lot of them were required. The association was a non-capital concern. Where was the money to come from?

The manager of the association, H. G. Coykendall, had been a successful packer, but had thrown his lot, at financial sacrifice to himself, with the organized growers. In conjunction with the directors and the solicitor for the association, he worked out the preferred stock idea for financing a co-operative enterprise. This idea has since been applied to other co-operative concerns in the state. It is also being adopted by similar organizations in Washington and Oregon and by the cotton growers of the south. It has been explained in The Guide before but the explanation will bear repeating, because it has advantages over any other plan for financing a co-operative association that has ever been devised.



A separate warehousing and packing corporation was organized. Its directorate was identical with that of the parent association. The business of the corporation was to process and pack the product, warehouse it and do all the physical handling. It was to do this for the association, all the business of buying from the grower and merchandising the finished product being done by the association. To raise the money, stock was issued in two classes, common and preferred. The common stock was issued to the association in consideration of a contract between it and the corporation to deliver all the product of its members to the corporation for processing, packing and handling. The common stock was issued in the names of the directors and carried all the voting power, none of which was vested in the preferred stock. The full control of the corporation, therefore, was vested in the association's directors and its operation in the interests of the association guaranteed.

The preferred stock, which was issued to an amount sufficient to finance the corporation, was in four classes, A, B, C and D. It had a par value of \$100 a share and carried no voting power. One class was to be retired each year with a share bonus, at time of retiring, of \$2.00. The interest was seven per cent., which, with the bonus, brought the return on all four classes of preferred stock up to eight per cent. If a grower wanted to buy some of this stock he could do so, but it was principally sold to banks and other financial institutions and investors.

In order to make the preferred stock attractive to investors it had to have some guarantee behind it. The contract entered into with the corporation by the association provided that guarantee. It was agreed that the association should pay for, first, the cost of handling the product, such as processing, packing, warehousing and shipping; second, the annual dividend on the preferred stock, and, third, enough to retire one class of stock each year until it had all been retired. Enough had to be deducted from the price received for the finished product each year to cover all these outlays. The association, in turn, had contracts with over 7,000 growers, by which they had agreed to deliver all their product to it for a period of five years. There you have it. Contracts by the growers to deliver to the association; a contract by the association to deliver all that product to the corporation for handling, and also a contract to deduct enough to cover all charges, and besides, to pay the dividend and retire the preferred stock in four years. The guarantee behind the preferred stock that was offered to the investing public had behind it, as a guarantee, all the prunes and apricots grown for five years by over 7,000 prune and apricot growers—more than half the prune and apricot crop of the state for five years.



Inspecting Apricots at the Packing House  
The next step is to grade them

No special effort was made to have the growers take the stock. The disadvantage of having a farmer put up cash to get a co-operative enterprise under way was therefore eliminated. All he had to do was to pay an initial membership fee and contract to deliver his prunes or 'cots to the association. The association went to the bankers and merchants in towns where packing plants were needed and put the scheme before them. That was all that was needed. All the capital required was

## Increase the Joys OF Farm Life

Music renders the same service in the lonely farm home as in the crowded quarters of the city. It makes people happy and satisfied. It takes the weariness out of your daily life and gives you courage and strength for the tasks of the morrow.

You Need a Good Piano In Your Home

Your family needs it. Write today to the old, reliable House of McLean for catalog, prices and terms.

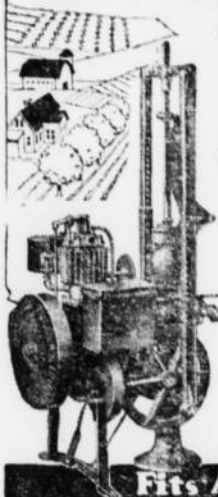
**McLean**  
ECOLIMITED

The West's Greatest Music House  
The Home of the Heintzman & Co.  
Piano and the Victrola  
Dept. G

529 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

## A Flowing Well On Your Farm

Attach the  
**Fuller & Johnson**  
Farm  
Pump  
Engine



to your pump, and have a flowing well on your farm. Winter or summer, rain or shine, wind or calm, you will always have plenty of water.

Everywhere farmers are using this engine and are gladly recommending it to their friends. Why?

Read Catalog No. 17-A and you will see. For full information write at once to

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HDW. CO., Ltd.  
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Fits Any Pump

# LUMBER

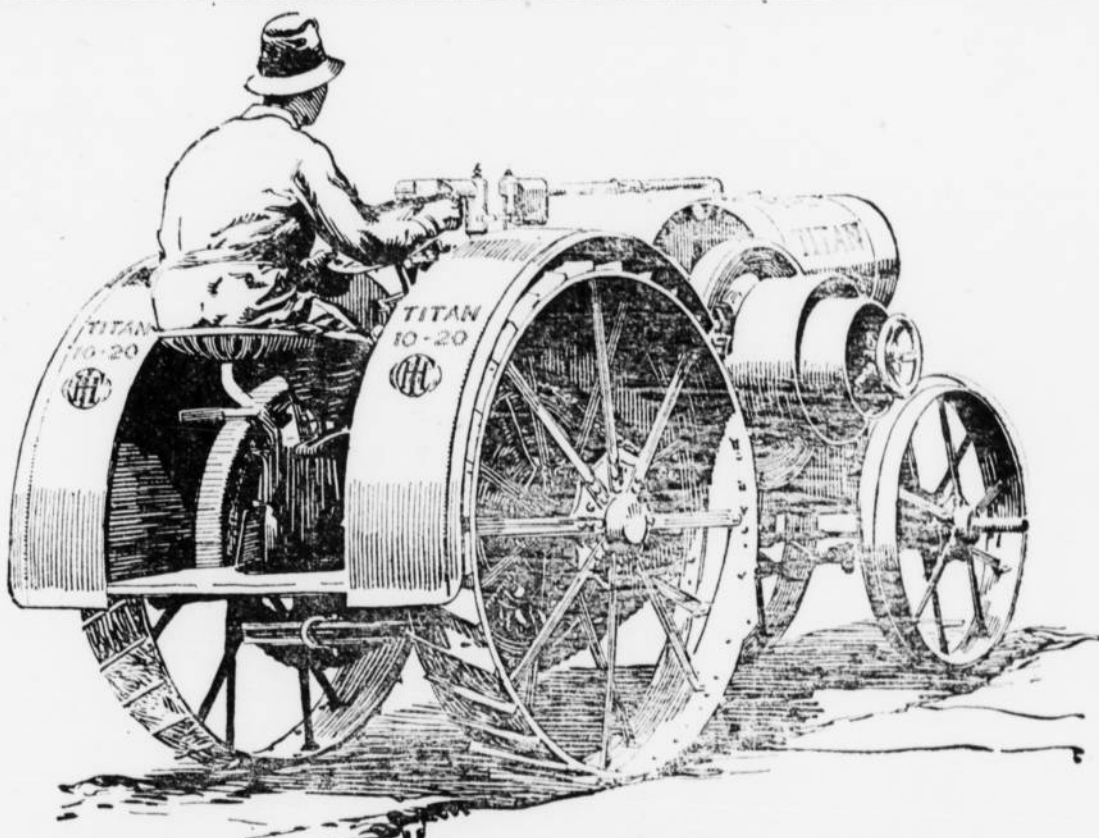
We operate our own mills  
and offer you the  
**LOWEST**

**Wholesale Mill Prices**

Freight Paid to Your  
own Station

Quality and quantity guaranteed. Every customer must be satisfied. Get our Price List—you'll be surprised at the difference between our prices and the other fellow's. Our invoices show each item you buy, and its price—never a lump sum. We sell every kind of lumber you need for a building. Decide to write tonight for your copy. We specialize in club orders for delivery on the prairies.

**Consumers' Lumber Co. Ltd.**  
VANCOUVER, B.C.



## The Power of the Hour

**MECHANICAL** power is stepping swiftly into the breach that has been formed by restless, dissatisfied labor. This is true in the city and it is true on the farm.

Today **Titan 10-20 Tractors** are the labor-saving power of the hour on the farms of America. Everywhere, reaching to the farthest boundaries of agriculture, you will hear the steady chug-chug of these tireless toilers. They are displacing men and horses and getting more work per day from available farm labor. Soon summer fallowing will be under way in many sections of

the country, and there you will find **Titan 10-20 Kerosene Tractors** working faithfully from sun-up to sun-down, undisturbed by heat or flies, turning the hard-baked ground in the interests of bumper crops.

New Titans are scarce just now, due to the unprecedented demand, but perhaps your nearby International agent is so fortunate as to have one or two still available. This will result in good fortune for you—if you act at once. Titan and the International agent are good to know in a time like the present.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**

OF CANADA LTD.

HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.  
ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.

EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT. MONTREAL, QUEBEC, QUE. ST. JOHN N. B.



readily available. Since then further stock issues have been made and people have come into the association and asked for that stock. Some time ago the association tapped the New York money market for the first time that it had ever been done by a co-operative association in the history of the state. Local financial institutions did not like the idea of this choice business going away from home and have made arrangements through the federal reserve banks for handling it. On one occasion the association secured over \$2,000,000 at four and a half per cent. Such is the security which the contracts with

the growers furnish for the association in its financing operations.

As the preferred stock is retired its value goes automatically into the common stock. At the end of the four years, when it is all retired, there will be no stock outstanding except the common. The assets of the corporation, including all the processing plants, packing houses, warehouses and equipment, will, therefore, be represented by the common stock. As this is all owned by the association, which has bought in the preferred by deductions from the product each year, the members, through the association, will then

own all the buildings and equipment employed in the handling of their product. And, be it remembered, the deductions have amounted to only a small proportion of the profits that were made on the handling of the business by the big interests when they had full control of the marketing of California's prune and apricot crop.

With the proceeds from the sale of the preferred stock the corporation bought existing plants. It has built new ones. At San Jose it now has a beautiful building for its headquarters. Its present membership is around 10,000. Last spring the association put

on a campaign for increased membership and acreage. It far exceeded its objective. It now handles over 80 per cent. of the prune and apricot production of the state under contract, and in this connection it must be remembered that there is an oriental problem in California, that the orientals are large growers of fruits and that they are not in the co-operative associations.

The fruit is sold to the wholesale trade. The price received is fixed by the association. Contracts are freely entered into by wholesalers to take prunes and apricots "firm at the opening price." The opening price takes effect on July 1. In June the directors meet to fix it. They have information as to the crops of the foreign countries with which they have to enter into competition. They have a thorough-going field service, which makes estimates of the crop to be expected from the acreage under contract. The estimates are revised as the crop comes along, and is influenced by weather conditions. With all this data in hand the directors arrive at what they think will be a fair price, one which will give the growers a fair return, taking a series of years, with fluctuating conditions, into consideration. The price must not be so high that it will prevent the crop from moving into consumption out of the way of the succeeding crop. Once the price is set it is guaranteed against decline for six months. That assures the wholesaler that he will not pay more than he would have to pay had he waited, and explains the phrase, "firm at the opening price."

Last June, when the directors met, the manager, Mr. Coykendall, laid on the table contracts with wholesalers covering 110,000,000 pounds of prunes at whatever price the association set. The day of battledore and shuttlecock, with the growers as the shuttlecock, is over.

#### Increasing Consumption

Prunes and apricots were long regarded as a boarding-house joke. The association has devoted hundreds of thousands of dollars to getting them out of that class. It has standardized the product so that it is of uniformly high quality. Instead of having prunes scooped out of a bag or box of doubtful cleanliness you now buy them in neat cartons of handy sizes. Big national advertising campaigns, calling attention to the food value of prunes and apricots, are conducted. Recipes have been worked out and widely published. Consumption has been greatly increased by these methods.

There is a farmers' problem behind all this. Under the stimulus of increased prices, due to co-operative handling and to general economic conditions, the acreage devoted to these crops has been increasing rapidly. Will this cause overproduction and a demoralization of the market? The officers of the association think not. They are endeavoring by all legitimate means to keep consumption ahead of production. No effort is being made to limit production. On the contrary increased production is being encouraged. Though the prune crop of 1923 will, it is expected, reach 350,000,000 pounds, it is confidently expected that there will be a mouth for every prune.

It is a far cry from prunes and apricots to the farm products of Western Canada. In solving their marketing problem, however, the growers of California have built consistently on the basic principles of producers' co-operation. These principles are applicable to the marketing of farm produce the world over, no matter what its nature. They are being applied to alfalfa, beans and poultry products in California. We would be wise to make the fullest use of those principles which have stood the test of experience and emerged successfully.

At the Lacombe station it has been found that no fall plowing should be done at a depth of less than six inches. Fairly deep plowing gave results far beyond the extra cost of turning the additional depth.

Experiments have shown that the best results from fall rye in every way have been obtained from sowing not later than the early part of September, and to get good fall pasture, August is the best month.



## Fine Buildings for Fine Farms

**Y**OU have modern machinery, modern equipment, a real up-to-date modern farm—BUT—how about your buildings? Are they as modern as your equipment? Do you house that expensive machinery—or leave it to the mercy of rains, sun, wind and rust?

How about your stock? Do you take a chance and house them in unsanitary, dark, damp barns that decrease their efficiency and production?

How about your good wife and yourself? Are you any less important than any or all of these?

### Fine Buildings Make Fine Farms

The time was never more opportune to realize the long-needed improvements—new buildings, additions, repairs—A NEW HOME. Now, on the threshold of a big crop with wheat at a high price, with the money on the participation certificates coming in—surely the time was never better set when the hard-earned hard-fought-for comforts of a real home can be realized. Your farm should have buildings worthy of its owner and its production. Make those dreams of your good wife a reality, put more comfort and a home-like atmosphere to the farm by building now.

#### Consult Your Lumber Dealer

He is an authority because he has at his command the best information—the best plans—the best service that can be secured. He will give you all this co-operation without charge—will deliver the lumber to you just when wanted and ensure that you get just enough—without wastage. Ask him for the 100-page book, "Better Buildings."

### Build Better Buildings—Build Now

This announcement is inserted by  
The Lumber Manufacturers of  
Western Canada

# BUILD NOW





# United Farmers of Manitoba

## A Sermon Worth While

**N**OT all our locals took up the U.F.M. Sunday proposal, but many reports say it was worth while. Not all the sermons were preached by ministers. At least two doctors were called into service. We are privileged to publish the sermon preached by one of these. It is stimulating and will repay reading and practice. It was practical at Benito—away up in the fertile northland, by Dr. J. M. Munro, on May 30. Suggestion—pass it along to your minister:

I am not a farmer but some words from a professional man may be of service to you as you turn your thoughts today to the great Canadian agrarian movement that is permeating the life of our people from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Robert Burns has said: "O would some power the giftie gie us to see oursel's as ithers see us." Therefore, as you yourselves are the United Farmers you should welcome thought, criticism and opinions of others, for having gained union among yourselves it is imperative that to hold the reins of government you must also seek the support of others. You cannot get this unless you know them and you cannot know them unless you seek to understand their thoughts.

I have chosen as the basis of my address, "the rich young farmer or land owner," Luke 12, 16-21. Because I believe he is typical of many, if not most, western farmers of today. He is an excellent farmer in embryo but a diamond in the rough. The main trouble is he looks inward instead of outward. He thinks of himself instead of others. He is not even fair to himself for he seeks to satisfy his bodily wants with no regard to his intellectual development. The only thing that separates us from the beasts that perish is our grey matter or our brain and this he uses no more than an animal. Read the passage over and learn its lesson. Then, and only then, can the farmers come to their full stature of responsibility in the municipality, province or Dominion.

The leaders of the great agrarian movement are far-seeing men or they would not have urged such a thing as the U.F.M. Sunday. Surely their idea must be: 1. On this Sunday to have a square look at yourselves. 2 To correct your errors, faults and misgivings, etc. 3. To get into the yoke of service and responsibility now being thrust upon you. An Old Testament prophet said: "Where there is no vision the people perish." May your eyes be opened this Sunday to our country's needs and with your personalities and resources seek to aid her amid the tide of increasing restlessness and strife.

The U.F. of M. I understand are agreed upon, and want the speakers of today to emphasize and promote the following:

1. That the association of United Farmers of Manitoba recognizes the church of Jesus Christ and her ideals and principles, and they seek that you heartily co-operate and encourage an aggressive movement in establishing her work. They want you to work to make the prayer of the church, "Thy Kingdom come," a veritable realization. Without prejudice you can therefore co-operate in her work; for the association believes in freedom of belief and has respect for all religious institutions. You have for years sought to eradicate suspicion, sectionalism and strife, and also tried to shame out of existence family exclusiveness, money pride, racial jealousy and religious bigotry, but nowhere can you get more power to accomplish this great task than at the altar of Almighty God. In the church we learn to care and live for the common good more than anywhere else. The church develops the best type of character, personality and leadership. In every district you will find two types of farmer. What type of farmer will you choose to govern you? There is the farmer who is covetous, selfish, narrow, isolated, ignorant, intemperate and irreligious; and there is also the farmer who is generous, unselfish, broadminded, farseeing, educated, temperate and religious. The

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

church develops men of the latter type. The Master depicted the life and character of the farmer in our reading, with no waste of words as a "fool." The Ontario farmers have increased their power, and rightly so; but will this be true of the western farmers? Most of the ministers in our churches today are from the Ontario farms. Some of the country's best brains and striking personalities have come from the Ontario farms. Is the western farmer attempting to produce trained intellect in the same proportions? Do you reverence brains as Ontario does? What is your attitude to your school teachers, your ministers and your doctors? Farmers in the West, it is true, may have greater lands, more riches, more cattle and perhaps more children, but are they not forgetting the greatest things in life which have been so strongly emphasized in Ontario? Do you wonder the farmers of Ontario are leading the western farmers even in new avenues undreamed of, i.e., that they seek a major share of the responsibility in the government of our country?

2. God is over all, and works in and through all the various conditions of life for the realizing of His purposes. God's purpose embraces all people. There is one class. All these classes and races, however, can only be unified by high ideals. We should so live before our New Young Canadians (I like this term better than foreigners) that they shall seek to learn at our feet. It is true most of them have not developed any great enthusiasm for our Canadian institutions. Do you wonder that is true when we have hated and shunned them, when our dealers have been unscrupulous with them, and when our rapacious politicians have plundered them to their own personal ends? Believe me, they have in them the fundamental elements of the best democratic citizenship. They, however, need education, stimulation and development, and then opportunity for service presented them. We must have a new attitude to those of our citizenship who are of foreign language. To illustrate: A Doukhobour, whom I had saved from pneumonia, in talking over past experiences in my office one day, said, that many a time was he turned away from Canadian farm doors in the West, cold, tired and hungry, because he was a Doukhobour. Canadians, he said, were 100 years ahead of Russia in machinery and farm implements, etc., but Russia was one 100 years ahead of Canada in the "Jesus stuff." You see, in his faltering English, the thought that there is something greater than worldly possessions and accumulated wealth; and, believe me, he is reaching the core of things. No foreigner in his own country could have met with such a fate. What a crime, for example, to lead men of this type to the polling booth with a keg of booze—"vote and drink!" The man who works for us at lowest wages is still our brother and if we grasp the idea of brotherhood we will solve our labor problems, settle international disputes, prevent wars and make the good old earth more tolerable for men. Be brotherly, and may the time soon come "when all men the world o'er shall brothers be for 'a that.'"

(Continued on next week's U.F.M. page.)

## Cypress River Women's Section

Last year the Women's Section, of Cypress River U.F.M. local distinguished itself by outclassing every other in the province in numbers. This year they are alive and active and out for records in other lines. Three weeks ago they became the first Women's Section in the province to be directly and solely the means of organizing another Women's Section. On July 11, their president, vice-president and two directors went over to Greenway and attended a local meeting of ladies, with

the result that Greenway now has a Women's Section of its own. The officers elected were as follows: President, Miss Webber; vice-president, Mrs. Art. Cunibarr; secretary, Mrs. I. Craike; treasurer, Miss French; directors, Miss Playfair, Mrs. Alex. Craike, Mrs. D. McClenan, Mrs. H. Forbes and Mrs. J. Steven. Twenty-two members were enrolled—a very satisfactory start. Congratulations to both.

## A Place For a Man

Out where you live your life

There are many who do not care,

Who will not face the strife—

Will you be our man right there?

Sated with selfish ease,

Our aims they will not share,

Yet the present hour we seize—

Will you be our man right there?

You, young man, with the light

Of power in the look you wear,

'Tis you with your joy glance bright

We want as our man right there.

For yours is the magic key

To open a future rare,

And wherever your labors be

We want you, our man, right there.

You can lead your people in

The nobler life to share,

The higher gains to win—

Will you be our man right there?

Would you they still go on

Through years unlit and bare,

Till life's brief span is gone,

Since no man came there.

Or will you face the hour

And the task that true men dare.

Will you give your manhood's power

To be their man—right there?

## Minto U.F.M. Picnic

The first annual picnic held under the auspices of Minto U.F.M., at the home of Mr. Peter McCuaig, on Saturday last, was an unqualified success in every particular. A large crowd attended and as the weather was ideal, the afternoon was pleasantly spent on the beautiful and spacious grounds of this farm home. In the afternoon an interesting ball game was played between teams composed of the young men and the young women of the district, in which the former won by a small margin. Races for the younger folks occupied considerable time during the afternoon, and this part of the program was immensely enjoyed.

At six o'clock supper was served, and it is needless to say that everybody enjoyed this item.

The program after supper included a tug-of-war between the north and south, in which the southerners were the winners by a narrow margin. The league baseball game between Dunrea and Minto drew a big crowd and created much excitement. The game was won by Minto by a score of 10-9.

During the afternoon and evening, Messrs. Bennett and Casewell, of Brandon gave exhibition flights in their airplane. Quite a number of local people enjoyed trips in the air. Miss Ethel Moffat, of Fairfax has the unique distinction of being the only member of the fair sex to take a flight in the clouds.

All through, the picnic was a decided success, and being the first one to be held here by the farmer's organization those who had the arrangements in hand are to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking.

## Fannystelle at Work

The U.F.M. local at Fannystelle has canvassed the local area and adjoining districts in the interests of continuing for the 1920 crop the method of national

marketing of wheat, and sent off the other day a largely signed petition along this line.

At a recent meeting the following resolution touching the same problem was unanimously adopted:

"That this association places itself on record as unitedly endorsing the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in reference to the continuance of national marketing of our wheat at least for the 1920 crop."

Fannystelle had a good picnic, netting considerably over \$100 for local funds, and will be on the map for future activities when harvest is over.

## Wayside Reflections

In the rush that surrounds us, in that attempt by some to make as much money as possible, by others to earn a livelihood, little thought is given for the consideration of the rights of others, or how other lives and their surroundings affect the passerby.

"This town is dead" is a common remark from the itinerant man. Coming from, or passing a good deal of his time in centres where countless throngs exist, where action of some sort, excitement or something, but always something is there to occupy the attention, something to hear, something to see, there exists an ever changing panorama which seems to be indispensable to this type. He requires new faces to look upon, new places to visit, it must ever be thus. What a tragedy—the result of our social system.

The remark passed without any comment being made. I smiled, but my mind was bothered. I went out and walked down the sidewalk wondering and questioning myself why quietness and silence were not appreciated, so I walked and wondered and wondered. Proceeding still farther I then retraced my steps. This town is dead, yes, I thought, this town is dead. For did I not see beautiful homes, some large, some small, but withal neat and tidy, with green trimmed lawns, flowers and shrubbery, trees and hedges, not one, not two, but many. Each seemed to rival the other in its position, in its style, in its surroundings, in that that beautifies. Looking down the side-streets, similar sights were visible; my mind was full, my heart exalted enjoying the exquisite restfulness and peace of the close of a summer's day. For was I not where happiness and contentment were seen in the beauties of nature placed and trained by man amid his handiwork.

Those nearby spoke and smiled as I passed. They were kindly, big-souled people, one would realize that, only to see their surroundings. Their homes—to see their homes—made you feel glad you were alive. Such scenes as these, in the quietness and silence—would that more of us appreciated this kind of solitude. In the peace and beauty of their surroundings, they think thoughts that are big and noble and in such places big men and women grow.

Would that there were more towns of the type where this remark was made. If any one is suffering from the blues or other such ailment, just take a trip to this little town. You will be a changed man or woman. It will do you good. You will take away with you a more contented and tolerant spirit. Your imaginary troubles and difficulties will have disappeared. Your life of usefulness will have become extended, in that you will follow along and carry out the good that you have found in your journey. Some day I will revive my spirits in visiting Miami.—T.L.G.

## Coming, Yes, They're Coming

Those semi-annual reports. Every day brings its little quota. But a great many secretaries have not remembered yet. Will you call up yours today and see if he has sent the report in?

The Central office simply must have these returns. You can save dollars of postage to the association by sending in yours immediately on reading this. If you have lost your blank write for another. But in any case, by all means and today—do your bit.



# United Farmers of Alberta

## Red Deer Political Association

A MEETING of the officers and directors, of the Red Deer Political Association, met in Red Deer, on July 20th, in the Arlington Hotel. The following officers and directors were present, viz: Mrs. W. Parly, 1st vice-president; Mr. D. Cameron, 2nd vice-president; H. A. Malcolm, secretary, and directors: Dean, Gaetz, Stauffer, Wager and Swan.

Minutes of last meeting were read, approved and signed.

Moved by Directors Swan and Gaetz, that the secretary be and is hereby authorized to take out incorporation papers for the Red Deer Political Association in order to comply with the provisions of the Franchise Act recently passed at Ottawa. The motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Stauffer and seconded by Mrs. Parly that when the Red Deer Political holds its annual convention, and the business of such convention is completed that the delegates adjourn and meet again immediately as a district annual convention, and that all locals be notified to elect delegates with that purpose in view. The motion carried.

It was moved by Mr. Wager and seconded by Mr. Stauffer that the secretary proceed to collect a membership fee of one dollar for the year 1920.

Moved by Mr. Swan and seconded by Mr. Stauffer that the annual convention be held in Red Deer on November 30th and December 1st 1920.

Moved by Messrs. Swan and Wager that this board appoint a committee consisting of Mrs. Parly and Mrs. Barritt and Messrs. Cameron, Malcolm, Gaetz and Stauffer to draft a provincial political platform which is to be submitted to all the locals in this district for consideration, adoption, rejection or amendment, and then to be submitted to the district convention for consideration. On invitation of Mrs. Parly the committee agreed to meet at Alix, on August 7, 1920.

Moved by Mrs. Parly and seconded by Mr. Dean that as the constitution needs revising, that the secretary invite all locals to send in any notices of amendments it may wish to be made. The motion carried and the board adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

## Summer Picnics

### Bremner

The U.F.A. annual picnic, at Bremner, was a huge success. The tillers of the soil turned out in force, over a 1,000 strong, armed to the teeth with weighty hampers and choice edibles.

Saturday afternoon saw the full force of the rural population of Clover Bar and Bremner, with visitors from other points, met together to do honor to the time honored custom of the U.F.A. jollification, and the afternoon was pleasantly spent in athletics, and in the sampling of those edibles for which the farm women of Alberta are renowned.

### Woodbend

The Woodbend local held their first annual picnic on July 16 and thanks to the efforts of Messrs. Maguire, J. Short, Mather, A. B. Agern, F. Howard and the secretary, A. Gray, it was an assured success from the start.

A good program of sports was arranged, and addresses were given by Messrs. W. Graham and Geo. Bevington, of Winterburn. The latter speaker gave an interesting address on the New Political Movement of the Farmers.

The young folks finished the day with a dance, which was continued till the wee sma' hours.

### Willowlea

The Willowlea local held their annual picnic on the Divide at Sandy Lake, and it being ideal weather a goodly number turned out. Owing to the energy of the sport's committee the races were run off in good style with plenty of life. The workers in the booth were kept busy till late at night when all retired to the school to dance, which was kept up till late next morning. The balance in hand, which amounted to just \$40, will go into the local fund. We are expecting quite a few new members during summer and hope to have a good

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

lively local by next picnic.—J. Tyner, secretary.

### Ardenode

The members of the Ardenode local held their annual picnic on Friday, July 23, with a good crowd in attendance, and a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was followed by an equally crowded and enjoyable evening at the schoolhouse. The dancing was prefaced by a visit from Messrs. McFarquhar and Molyneux whose remarks were listened to attentively and much appreciated.

Mr. McFarquhar, who spoke first, covered briefly the ground on which the U.F.A. is working, dealing with the free trade plank of the Farmers Platform, the system of government now prevailing, giving benefits to the few at the expense of the many, the injustice and danger of the luxury tax, and the political movement as a panacea for the farmer's ills, ending with an appeal for united effort and co-operation for farm men and women, not forgetting the education of our future leaders by organizing junior locals.

Mr. Molyneux briefly outlined the birth and steady growth of the commercial organization started and run by farmers for farmers. He gave facts and figures showing the progress made, and the present satisfactory position of the company.

After several questions the chairman moved a very hearty vote of thanks to the speakers which was carried with applause.

### U.F.A. Briefs

P. Baker addressed a big crowd at a meeting of the Rich Valley local, on July 22. The visit of Mr. Baker was very much appreciated and everyone present showed a keen interest in his remarks.

The Wainwright local, of the U.F.A., are planning to build a meeting hall and ladies' rest room after harvest. They are purchasing two cars of binder twine from the U.G.G. Ltd.

Vice-president Baker and Mrs. Field, director of the U.F.W.A., were welcomed by a large crowd at Cherhill, on July 21. They both spoke of the need for more thorough organization among the farmers and farm women. A very enjoyable picnic filled up the rest of the day.

A new community hall has just recently been completed at Mountain View. It was erected by the combined efforts of the W.I. and the U.F.A.

At the last meeting of the Strachan local, we were making out lists to buy wholesale groceries with Dover Court local. This was our second meeting and the members are showing more interest as we are beginning to carry our plans out.—W. Odendahl, secretary.

Central office has now a supply of copies of Hansard, containing speech of the Hon. T. A. Crerar, on the budget in the House of Commons, Ottawa, May 31, 1920. Copies can be obtained on application to Central.

We were able to hold our regular meeting the beginning of July, the first since April. The principal items discussed were Binder Twine and Municipal Hail Insurance—H. L. Kepler, secretary, New Dayton local.

Lake Thelma local has now a membership of 45, which is considered very good for a local situated 14 miles from town. They have recently purchased a lantern from the University of Alberta, and are showing slides each night at the meetings.

### New Organizations

The Lindale local has been organized at Lindale with a membership of seven.

O. L. Jacobson is president and J. M. Plank, of Berrymoor, is secretary. The secretary states: "There is promise of a good lively local being built up here."

Director Forester has been successful in re-organizing the Eyremore local. Charlye Lee is president and C. P. Calvert is secretary, both of Eyremore. Eyremore local commences with a membership of 30.

A new local has just been organized at Hubalta. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding any one willing to act as president, but Mr. W. Roger finally agreed to accept the office. The three ladies present all stepped up to the secretary's desk and signed the roll. Mrs. Shoenbotham was elected vice-president and W. Carter, secretary. Hubalta expects to have a real live local in a short time.

The Newdale local has been organized at Winnifred recently by C. F. Henry, of Bow Island. J. W. O'Neil is president and W. N. Tippet is secretary. Newdale local commences with a paid-up membership of 14.

The St. Edouard local has been organized at St. Paul des Metis, recently, with a membership of 19. Autustin Boutin of St. Edouard is president and Arthur Lamothe also of St. Edouard is secretary.

A new local has been organized near Didsbury recently, with a membership of 23. Joseph A. Munson is president and Mrs. Ruth Eckel is secretary. Mrs. Eckel states: "As our local is in the country we are not having a U.F.W.A. but the women are joining with the men in the U.F.A. We think it is not practicable to have both as the women cannot drive themselves in most cases and it is better for both to go at the same time to the same place."

The Birch Lake local, No. 368, has been organized at Viking, recently, by A. Johnson. S. C. Moorhead is president and A. H. Stewart is secretary. Mr. Stewart states: A very enthusiastic meeting in our school resulted in 24 paid-up members. The women (six in number) joined with the men, intending at some later date to form a U.F.W.A. We are planning for a weekly half-holiday during the remainder of the summer. Prospects are good for a large increase in membership.

Sparrow local, No. 495, has recently been organized at Sedgewick. E. Snowsell is president and S. Smith is secretary. C. F. Arkinstall was the organizer in charge.

The Sage Creek local, No. 419, at Sage Creek, was organized by T. L. Duncan, secretary of the One Four local. E. F. Kemp is president and Chas. I. Hawley is secretary. Sage Creek local commences with a paid-up membership of six.

Tide Lake local, No. 719, was organized by P. H. Wedderburn, of Bowell. Harry Clark is president and John F. Kamp is secretary.

The Edinglassie local, No. 40, has been organized at Chauvin, with E. A. Pitman as president and P. H. Perry as secretary.

Director L. M. Gaetz has organized the Springvale local, No. 735, at Red Deer, with C. R. Warner as president and Archie Henderson as secretary. This local has 22 members.

S. S. Sears and Mrs. Kiser have been successful in organizing a local recently near Macleod, to be known as Waterton, No. 322. Elmer Griffiths is president and Mrs. G. R. Cohoon is secretary.

## Travers Local Fills Need

Travers local of the U.F.A., reports a good winter and spring's work. They handled all the seed wheat shipped into Travers this year and a good share of the seed oats. In all they shipped in one car of hay, four cars of seed oats, and nine cars of seed wheat, besides 100 bushels in sacks. The total turnover was approximately \$43,333.11 with a handling expense of \$317.50.

As a result of these activities the local has on hand a balance of \$1,047.58 for any future business or useful work that the local might wish to support, such as supporting a political candidate.

On January 1, 1920, the membership of the local stood at 31 paid-up members and at the end of the first quarter it had risen to 48 members, an increase of 17 members.

Meetings are held regularly twice a month, except through seeding and harvest, and an active interest is taken in municipal business, irrigation work and other farm method discussions.

## Whitla Has Forum

Our U.F.A. local has organized a forum. We meet every other Sunday. We have had several good and educational meetings, with very good attendance. But on Sunday, June 20, we had the climax. Mr. Ferrin Baker, of Etzikom, gave an address on Broader Life. One of the many good things he said was, that we, the people of the rural districts, have a large responsibility in making conditions so we can attain, and our desire should be, a broader life. He that spends his life for self loses it, but he that spends his life's work to better conditions for others will attain a broader life. So let us be boosters, not draggers. I think I can speak for all who heard him, that they went home with a new resolution to attain this broader life.—W. A. Lyon, president, Whitla local.

## Favor Wheat Board

We have had two very successful meetings lately, and at one of these a resolution was passed favoring the continuance of the Wheat Board.

All the members present ordered the approximate amount of binder twine. All are very optimistic over the crop prospects and promised to pay their dues in the near future. We have decided to hold a picnic some day late in July.

Now that the busy season is over we hope for more interest, which is already being displayed.

On U.F.A. Sunday, June 20, Mr. Lonsdale, of Veteran, addressed our local, speaking along U.F.A. lines. A fair crowd was present.—Mrs. May Milaney, secretary, Northland local.

## Scollard Growing Slowly

Our local is building up slowly but steadily. Thirteen members have been enrolled since April 24. It is very hard to get the farmers to take an interest in the meetings.

We are having our director, Mr. Forster, through this district, in the near future, and it is to be hoped he will give them something that will create a new interest in the affairs of the U.F.A.—Wilford, R. Warmington, secretary, Scollard local.

## Cairns Has Poet

Some sing of Silver Willow,  
And some Cadogan boast,  
And others think Metiskow is the best.  
But there's a little local  
That is nearer to my heart  
Than any other in this sunny West.  
We are not strong in numbers  
But the quality is good  
And the talent is the best for miles around.  
Where the girls are sweet and pretty  
And the boys are straight and true,  
Yes our people are the finest you could meet.  
Don't you want to get acquainted  
With this little bit of Heaven?  
Well its Cairns and its Home Sweet Home.



# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## Provincial Political Platform

By J. B. Musselman

THE week of July 26-31 was certainly a busy one for the Central organization of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The Central executive met on Monday, the full Central board and the board of the Women's Section met also on Tuesday forenoon and afternoon, while in the evening there was a meeting of the Committee of One Hundred, on the approaching temperance referendum. On Wednesday and Thursday the two boards met in joint conference to deal with the resolution of the last convention which instructed them regarding the preparation of a draft for a provincial political platform for the association. On Friday, the Central board met again, while on Friday evening there was the great Grain Growers' rally in the Stadium or Winter Fair Building at the Provincial Exhibition, Regina. Saturday was a kind of clean-up day, and, of course, the Central office was full of callers from morning till evening.

The Central Board in its meeting dealt at length with the organization and educational work of the association, and received and discussed the semi-annual audited financial statements of both the organization and trading departments.

The statement of the organization department showed that there had been a considerable falling off in receipts of membership fees for the first six months of the current year as compared with the same period for 1919. This deficiency was difficult to explain, but it is hoped that the locals will not allow the remaining six months of the year to pass without more than recovering the disparity between the two years which the figures showed.

Satisfaction was expressed with the financial statement of the trading department, which revealed the fact that aside from the depreciation of value of binder twine carried over on account of last year's crop failure, and consequent extensive cancellations of orders by locals, the business of this department is in much better shape than it was a year ago. Not only has the turnover increased considerably, but while the first six months of 1919 showed a considerable loss, this disparity has been entirely overcome for the same accounting period in 1920.

## Canada Wheat Board

Dealing with the decision of the federal government not to continue the Canada Wheat Board, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, that this board express regret that the Dominion government has not seen fit to re-establish the existing Wheat Board for the marketing of the 1920 crop, and that we hereby endorse the demand of the Canadian Council of Agriculture for the re-appointment of the existing board for the handling of the present year's crop."

There was some discussion on summer district conventions. District No. 11, director D. J. Japp, held his district convention in the month of July at Meota. District No. 3 had also been considering the holding of its district convention in the summer. From Mr. Japp's report and experience, and the expression of opinion by many of the directors, it appeared that it would be better to continue holding the district conventions in the fall and early winter rather than during the summer months.

## Platform Adjourned

The joint conference gave full consideration to all the matters pertaining to the question of the preparation of a provincial political platform for the association, and finally decided upon the course outlined in the following resolution:

"Whereas, the association in convention held in Saskatoon, in February last, resolved that the matter of formulating a provincial political platform be delegated to the Central board, and that the board of the Women's Section be requested to convene with it, and,

## Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

"Whereas, the meeting of the two boards is now in session in accordance with the said instructions, and,

"Whereas, in order to ascertain what the locals of the association desire to have included in such proposed platform every local was circularized with a request that it make recommendations, and,

"Whereas, to date only a small percentage of the locals have replied, and of these many are opposed to while only a minority of them express a desire for the preparation of such a platform, and,

"Whereas, it would appear that the locals in general have not as yet given full consideration to the many matters involved in the proposed undertaking, and,

"Whereas, it may not be presumed that the association contemplates abandoning the character of being an organization for all the farmers without regard to their political affiliations;

"Therefore, this conference does not deem it wise to declare itself on or to include in a program of legislative demands for the association any matters other than those already approved by it in convention.

"Furthermore, this conference recommends to all locals that they make a thorough study of provincial legislative problems with a view to forwarding their recommendations to Central in time for full discussion before and for consideration at the next annual convention."

The conference also discussed the need for association work amongst the boys and girls on the farm, and instructed the Central executive, in conjunction with the executive of the Women's Section to work out plans for a junior Grain Growers' movement.

## Great Railway Conference

By J. B. Musselman

On Wednesday, July 21, there was held in the little village of Hart, Saskatchewan, one of the most interesting and memorable meetings ever held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. In no part of Saskatchewan is there a territory so well and so long settled and still without railway accommodation as that immense stretch of country south of the Weyburn-Lethbridge line. The expectation has all along been that the Radville-Bengough extension of the C.N.R. would finally serve this country, but the settlers have grown weary with waiting, and some of them have actually been forced to abandon their holdings. The westerly portion of this territory will be served by a branch line now being constructed by the C.P.R., but that portion lying south and west of Willowbunch, as well as a part extending considerably farther east, must depend upon the Radville-Bengough line being extended.

For several years the settlers of this country have been divided into several factions, all of which have been active and aggressive in their contentions as to the route that the extension from Bengough should follow. Last spring prospects had advanced so far that the C.N.R. had actually advertised for tenders for a short extension running west of Bengough. The south country objected to the route to be followed, and representations were made to the board of railway commissioners by well-informed representative delegations, with the result that the application of the C.N.R. for a permit to build this extension was withdrawn. It became apparent that as long as powerful factions of settlers were contending for two radically different routes there was likely to be no building undertaken. The Grain Growers' Association became involved because many of its locals had grouped themselves with these factions respectively. The conference at

Hart was called for the purpose of ascertaining the consensus of opinion of the farmers of the entire territory at a gathering where all the available information could be laid before them. The conference was called by the Central office and attended by 126 accredited delegates representing 42 local associations. There were also admitted into full standing in the conference three representatives of the Willowbunch Board of Trade, and three of the Poplar Valley Great War Veterans' Association.

## Display of Talent

The entire forenoon and afternoon were spent in dealing with the railway question. President J. A. Maharg, of the association occupied the chair, and the Central secretary, who had been responsible for the calling of the conference, was in attendance.

There were an extraordinary number of thoroughly competent speakers present, and, indeed, the secretary got the impression that this territory contains a number of men who are destined for leadership both in the association and in other public movements in this province.

A vast amount of information was laid before the conference, and though the various factions had come there with their minds fully made up, it is greatly to the credit of all in attendance that a unanimous decision was finally arrived at. The evidence seemed to be overwhelming to establish the claims of the more southerly route to be followed by this extension, not only because such a route would serve a very much larger number of the settlers, but also because the problems of construction are not at all unusually difficult. Yet the writer was impressed with the excellent reasonableness shown by the various factions. All the discussions were carried on in courteous language, and with fair consideration to the claims of opponents. When it had become apparent that the great majority of those present favored the more southerly route for the extension, the Willowbunch faction, including the three representatives of the Willowbunch Board of Trade, did themselves high honor by asking that the vote in favor of the resolution hereto appended be made unanimous. The resolution was as follows:

## Adopt Resolution

"Resolved, that after having heard the claims of all sections of the territory affected, and with all available information regarding grades and the construction problems involved, before us, we are of the opinion that further extension of the Bengough-Radville extension of the C.N.R. should follow the course of the Hill reconnaissance, a copy of which is in the secretary's hands, and includes all that survey of Engineer Silcox which terminates at Section 9, Township 3, Range 29, West 2nd, and continuing westerly to Range 5, West 3rd."

It is earnestly hoped that now that all factions in the settlement have agreed upon the route to be followed, the president of the C.N.R. will lose no time in again applying to the railway commission for permit for extension of this road. Certainly this country is urgently in need of a railway, and Canada cannot discharge her honorable obligations, assumed when these settlers were encouraged to come in with a promise of railway accommodation, without building the line asked for.

In the evening there was a public meeting in the hall, which was crowded to overflowing, addressed by President Maharg and the Central secretary. The evening previous these two speakers addressed a Grain Growers' meeting in the hall at Willowbunch village, and in the afternoon of the 20th, at Willows, Saskatchewan. Both of these meetings were well attended.

## Addresses by C. M. W. Emery

C. M. W. Emery, director for District No. 2, accompanied by the president and Central secretary to all these meetings, and at each delivered a short address. Certainly his genial personality, his conciliatory address and his pleasing manner, were of real value at the Hart conference, for after all the man of courtesy, kindness and consideration oftentimes carries more weight in a gathering of contentious factions than the man of greater insistence and more blunt presentation of his views.

The south country was particularly pleased to hear President Maharg, who delivered at the three points named, masterly and comprehensive addresses, dealing principally with the existing political position as it affects the Grain Growers generally, and with the work of the Progressive group in parliament.

## Convention at Rosetown

R. Finerty, of Bickleigh, president of the Kindersley federal constituency executive, in a recent communication, writes: "I am taking this opportunity to inform you that at a meeting of the constituency committee, held at Rosetown, on July 15, we decided on Tuesday, August 10, as the date of our convention, or 'annual meeting,' to be held at Rosetown. We are looking forward to having 1,000 delegates present, and are making preparations to accommodate at least that number. As the theatre will not seat that many the people of Rosetown are providing the rink, with seating and lighting, free of charge."

J. E. Paynter, secretary of the Saltcoats federal constituency executive, writes: "We had a fairly good and representative meeting of our Saltcoats federal election committee on the evening of July 6, and it was decided not to call any convention until there was some definite prospect of an election, and that such convention when called should be for the purpose of nominating a candidate who would support the platform of the New National Policy. It looks now as if we would have to get ready for an election during the next six or eight months. I see Morrison, of Ontario, recommends immediate action re nominating candidates."

## Woodsworth at G.G.A. Picnic

The Esteven Progress contains the following account of a Grain Growers' picnic, held in that district during the last week: "A very enjoyable picnic was held at J. R. Appleby's farm, under the auspices of the View Hill Grain Growers' Association, yesterday afternoon. The feature was an address by J. S. Woodsworth, the Winnipeg labor leader, who gave a very interesting address on political economy. One outstanding feature of the present system of distribution, he claimed, was that there was too much being taken in toll from the producer and the consumer by the middlemen. They were useful as distributors, but they should be content with moderate profits, instead of squeezing from the public all the traffic would bear."

"Being questioned by J. C. Bevan as to whether he would agree that thieves and vagabonds should organize, Mr. Woodsworth said that in claiming the right of all people to organize if they so wished, he meant, of course, for lawful purposes only. He touched on the Winnipeg strike, also the local labor troubles at the mines, and there was a good representation from Bienfait there to hear him."

"Following his address, which was illustrated in an interesting manner by charts, showing the method of distribution of the products of the toilers, a resolution was passed unanimously, asking the attorney-general of Saskatchewan to institute an enquiry into the abduction of J. Christopher, organizer of the One Big Union, who was taken away from Bienfait by an organized party on July 3. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Woodsworth for his visit. While here he was the guest of Johnson Graham, at his farm, north of Bienfait."



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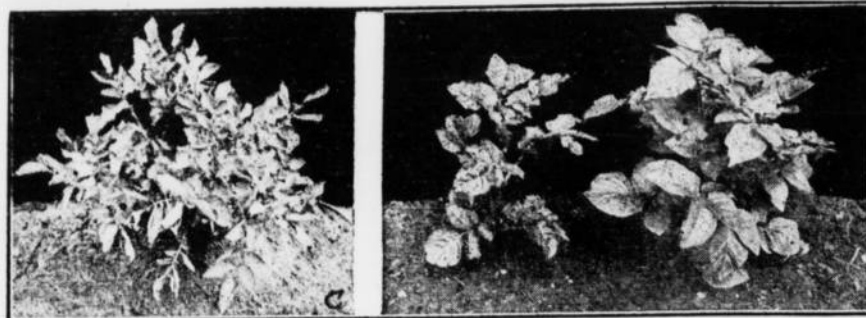
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Mosaic and Healthy Plant

## Devastating Potato Diseases

*How to Recognize Them and What to Do*

**T**HERE are many diseases that effect the potato. Some of them are making alarming headway in Western Canada and are reducing the yields considerably. Unless steps are taken to restrict the ravages of these diseases still greater losses will occur. Some of them are amenable to treatment and it is simply a question of learning to recognize them and of applying the proper remedies at the right time. Others are "constitutional," and the only remedy so far discovered is to secure disease-free seed.

V. W. Jackson, professor of biology, at the Manitoba Agricultural College, gives the following directions for recognizing Potato-Top Diseases, in a circular of that name.

Concerning the "running out" diseases, he says: "Leaf-roll may be recognized by the upward rolling of the leaves. The lower leaves are affected first, and most seriously. The diseased plants are smaller than normal

carried over from year to year by planting potatoes that were produced by affected plants. It has also recently been shown that insects, such as plant lice may spread the disease from plant to plant, or the roots of diseased plants may come in contact with healthy roots and thus spread the disease. The diseases are rather slow in making their appearance on affected plants so that one cannot be sure that the plants are healthy unless there are no affected plants nearby. It is, therefore, important to select seed from fields which show uniform, healthy, vigorous plants. If a lot of potatoes contains much of these 'running-out' diseases, it would pay to dispose of it and obtain a new stock that is vigorous and free from disease."

There are three diseases that may be found effecting potato-stems, Blackleg, Wilt and Dry Stem Rot or Rhizoctonia. Concerning these Professor Jackson states: "Blackleg, as the name indicates, is a blackening of the lower stem of the plant. The stem is rotted with a soft, inky-black, slimy rot, beginning usually at the seed-piece and extending often considerably above the ground. The rotted stem may, later, dry out and appear brown. The whole plant becomes yellow, then wilts, and usually dies. The young potatoes of affected plants are often rotted, beginning at the stem end with a soft, foul-smelling, slimy rot. Such affected potatoes should not be put in the bin with healthy potatoes, for the rot will spread in storage, and the disease may be produced again if such potatoes are used for seed. All varieties are affected, and the disease is worst in cool, moist seasons. Besides removing plants showing blackleg from the part of the field from which seed is to be saved, it is a good plan to treat the potatoes before planting with a solution of formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate."

"There are three leaf diseases, Late Blight, Early Blight and Tipburn. These are characterized by spots on the leaves, but the records do not indicate that they are serious in the west."

### Precautions When Digging

"The best time to begin to avoid disease next year is this summer and fall," continues Professor Jackson. "When the potatoes are in bloom, set aside the best part of the field from which to obtain seed for next year, provided there is not a considerable mixture of varieties or percentage of diseases. If you are convinced that the kind of potatoes you are growing cannot be made the best in the neighborhood, do not use them for seed, but

Illustrations from Crop Production in Western Canada.



Plant Affected With Wilt

and the leaves are crisp, rigid and brittle, so that they rattle when brushed. The whole plant has an erect, stiff and slightly yellowish appearance. Few potatoes are formed and these are set close to the stem.

"Mosaic is distinguished by a mottling of lighter green with the darker, normal green of the potato leaves. This mottling is not always found, but the leaves may show, instead, a crinkled, corrugated appearance. In more severe cases the whole plant becomes unthrifty and dwarfed, and the term Mosaic Dwarf, or Curly Dwarf, is applied. The affected plants set fewer potatoes than normal plants, and these potatoes are sure to carry the disease when they are planted the next year."

"These 'running-out' diseases are



Healthy Plant and Curly Dwarf



Plant Dying from Blackleg

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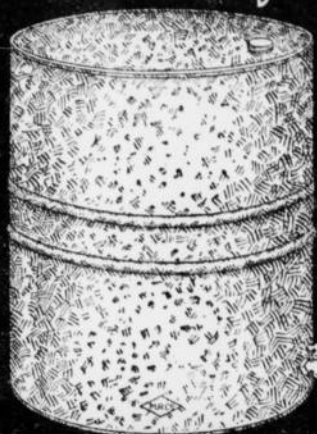
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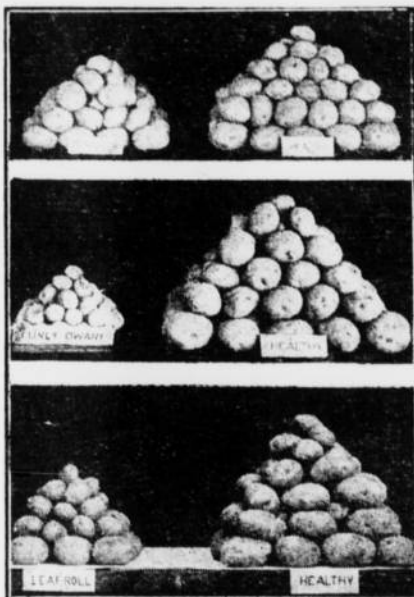
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later obtain a stock of good, vigorous potatoes for next year. However, if you have a good lot of potatoes, go carefully over the part of the field that you have set apart for seed and remove the mixed varieties and the weak and diseased plants. Then, just before frost in the fall, it is an excellent plan to practice hill selection; that is, dig up the best-looking hills by hand, and if there are a number of good-looking, healthy potatoes under a hill, save them to plant in a seed plot the next year. This seed plot, which need be only one-twentieth the size of the field, is to produce the seed for the year after. After you have selected the best hills for a seed plot, dig the rest for seed for the general field next year. It pays to plant the best potatoes that can be obtained, for 'like produces like,' in potatoes as in everything else. There are few crops that will give such



How Diseases Affect Yields

Upper—Mosaic and Healthy. Middle—Curly Dwarf and Healthy. Lower—Leaf Roll and Healthy.

good results as potatoes will from selection and care.

"When the potatoes are dug, store them in a clean, cool and dry place over winter. If the cellar or bin is cleaned out thoroughly there will be less danger of rot. In the spring remove all rotted, imperfect potatoes before cutting them for seed."

### Seeding Low Sandy Land

Q.—I have a low, sandy flat, parts of which are frequently flooded during heavy rains and in the spring. It is practically moist all the time. I want to seed it down to grass so that it will work into a four-year rotation. I believe a mixture of western rye grass, brome and red top will be best. The land has had about five crops on it and this year is in barley and spring rye. I would like advice as to when and how it should be seeded down. It would be convenient for me to seed it with a nurse crop. Please state the best nurse crop and also the quantity of grass seed required. I want it mostly for hay.—F. M., Amisk, Alta.

A.—The piece of land referred to can be seeded down with the grasses mentioned or brome may even be substituted by timothy if the soil conditions are sufficiently moist. In fact, brome will with difficulty be controlled under the conditions described. If you use it, however, the following proportions should be employed:

Western rye ..... 6 pounds  
Brome ..... 3 pounds  
Red top ..... 2 pounds

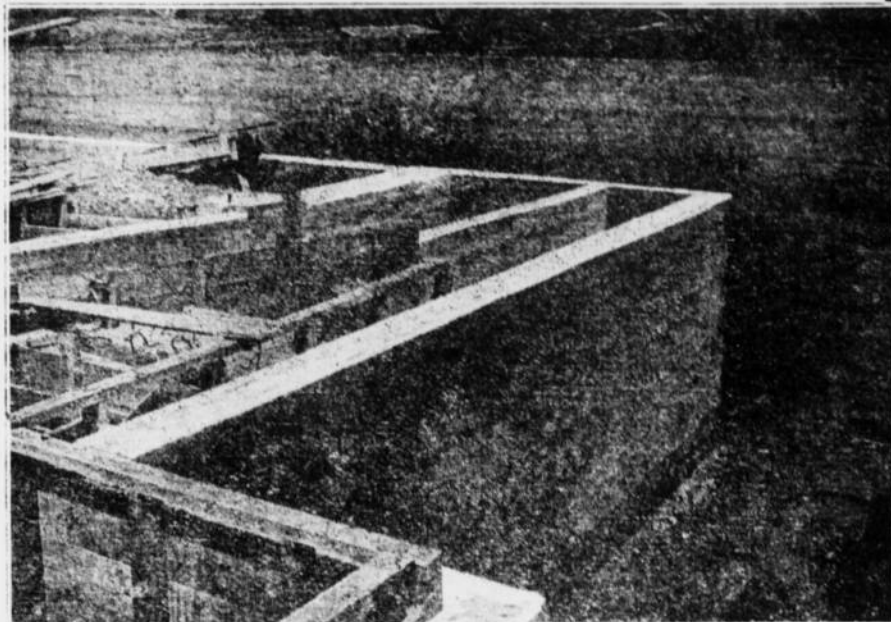
If timothy is substituted for brome the following proportions should be employed:

Western rye ..... 6 pounds  
Timothy ..... 4 pounds  
Red top ..... 2 pounds

Red top will not add much value to this mixture of grasses when used in a four-year rotation. Its greatest usefulness is found when used in a permanent pasture mixture, under moist conditions of soil.

In seeding down we would suggest that this land be plowed either this fall or next spring, preferably this fall, worked down fine and compact, and seeded with barley again—as a nurse crop, at about one and one-quarter bushels per acre in 1921. The grass mixture may be seeded at the same time by broadcasting the seed upon the

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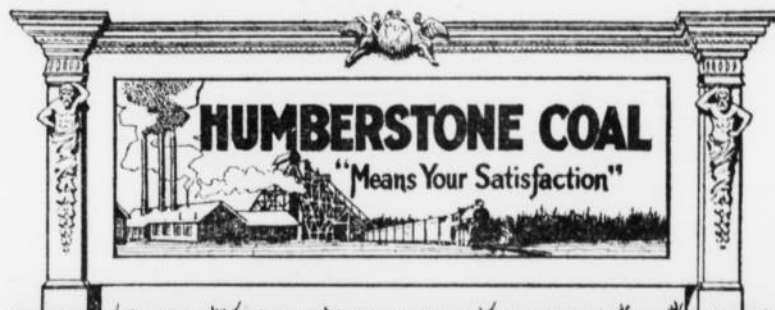
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surface and harrowing it in.—Prof. G. H. Cutler, University of Alberta.

**Winter Rye for Pasture**

Q.—I would like to know if winter rye sown now would do for pasture this fall and next summer. Would the frost this winter kill it?—G. L., Aylesbury, Sask.

A.—A field of winter rye affords fall pasture and also the earliest spring pasture of any grain crop. It should not be pastured too severely in the fall or it will be subject to winter killing, especially on high and exposed places. It will provide excellent pasture in the spring, but as its root system is well developed by that time it comes on rapidly and would have to be pastured closely to give feed for any length of time. For summer pasture it would be best to depend on spring-sown grain.

Sow any time from now to the middle of September. Provide a firm seed-bed and sow two and one-half or three inches deep. On well-prepared summer-fallow one bushel to the acre is enough.

**Rape on Summerfallow**

Q.—Would it be advisable to sow rape on summerfallow to provide fall pasture for cattle. If so, how should it be sown and at what rate per acre?—C. H. McD., Man.

A.—This is a practice that can be followed to good advantage in districts where there are no perennial or winter annual weeds, in that most of the annual weeds will have been killed before the rape is sown or will be killed by the fall frosts before they have had time to ripen. The succeeding crop of wheat, however, on rape land, will not be as heavy as after bare summerfallow and the practice is not favored by some on this account.

The rape can be sown early in August and give excellent pasture in the fall. If the season is sufficiently moist it can be sown as late as September 1. Under favorable weather

and soil conditions it may be pastured in about five weeks.

The seed may be sown broadcast or in rows. When sown broadcast early in the season it will require about four pounds of seed per acre. The later sown crops should be put on somewhat heavier. When sown in rows less than four pounds of seed may be used; the quantity is affected by the space between the rows. The rows may be 30 inches apart, which will allow the inter-tilling if this is necessary. Sowing in rows is better than broadcasting, because there is a greater proportion of leaf to stem; it makes more rapid and vigorous growth. In pasturing cattle and sheep, care should be taken to prevent bloating. They should never be allowed to enter the field when very hungry, nor when the rape is wet from dew, rain, or frost. Once they become accustomed to the feed, however, they can have access to the field at all times without any danger from the former source.

**Fall Plowing Sod**

Q.—I have a field of sod that I want to break up this fall. When should the plowing be done and to what depth? What further cultivation is necessary?—J. T. H., Central Alberta.

A.—Discussing this question some time ago, G. H. Hutton, formerly superintendent of the experimental farm at Lacombe, said:

"Where the fall plowing of sod is practiced, it is wise to do this work as early in the season as possible, preferably the latter part of August or early in September. Six horses will handle a two-furrow, 14-inch gang plow in this class of land, and if the furrows are carefully turned to a depth of at least six inches, the land packed, double-disced and drag-harrowed, the packing at least being done daily and the other work within a week of the turning of the sod, this cultivation will be found equivalent to a partial summerfallow and quite sufficient to insure a maximum crop for the black loam areas."

**Kernels**

In the north-western United States there was a hard struggle before Durum wheat finally became established as a recognized and profitable article of commerce. Probably a similar struggle will occur in Canada, and those who are pioneers in the growing of Durum wheat may very likely find it unprofitable, though it seems almost certain that, ultimately, Durum varieties will be more remunerative to farmers in the southern portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan than are the varieties which are now usually grown there.—Chas. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealists.

Do not merely go through the motion but shelter machinery considerably, and before doing so, first list the repairs needed for next season and secure them along with an assortment of bolts, rivets, springs, etc., in time to have each implement repaired and ready for use on time. An implement in repair at all times will have a longer life and will give more satisfactory service during its life than one receiving irregular attention. Secondly, clean and oil each machine and give all polished surfaces an application of some anti-rust preparation. Axle grease or other lubricant will answer the purpose.

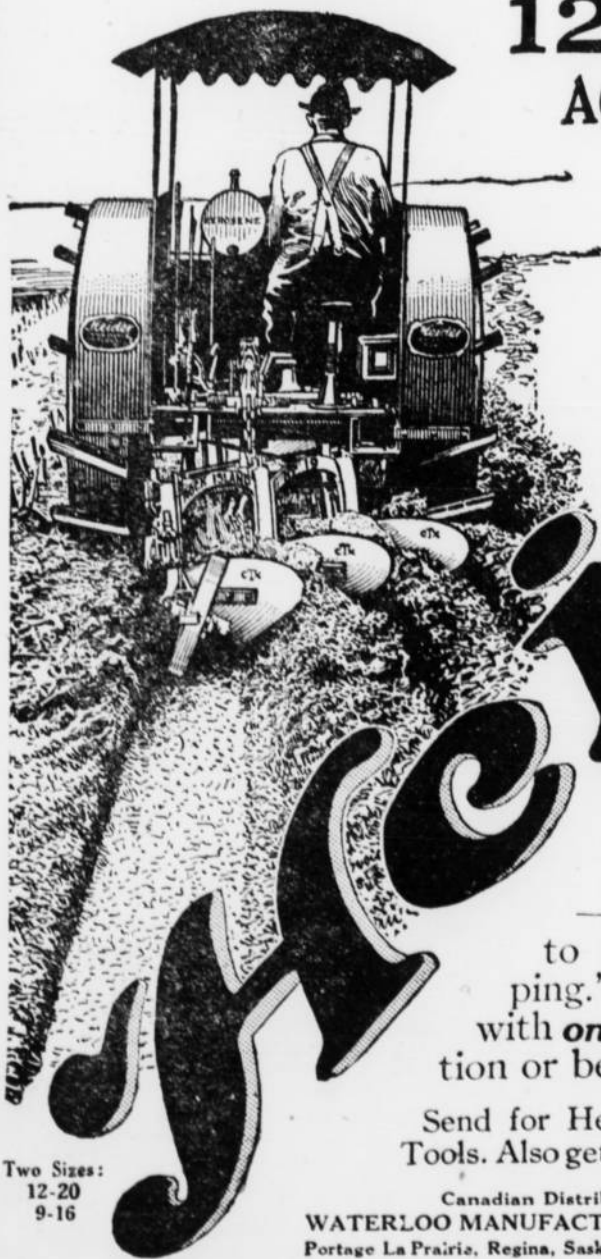
Where there is a plentiful supply of weed seeds in the soil it is just as important to construct a firm, moist, seed-bed so that they will germinate, as it is to prepare a good seed-bed for wheat or oats, says M. J. Tinline, of the Scott Experimental Station, in discussing late summer treatment of the summerfallow.

Never turn hungry cattle or sheep on alfalfa unless they are used to it and never then if it is moist with dew or rain.

Glance over that potato patch and note if some of the plants are showing signs of disease.

Summerfallow that is sown to winter rye is less subject to soil drifting than when sown to the spring sown grain.

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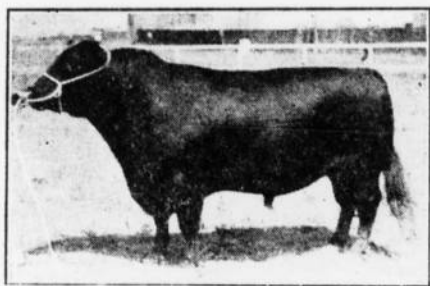


# Brandon Fair

Continued from Last Week

THE courtesy of precedence surely belongs to the Aberdeen-Angus breed in a Brandon Fair report, for here the blacks are on their own stamping ground, the Canadian home of the Aberdeen-Angus Association, and they made a showing in keeping with the dignity of their position. Considerable interest attaches to the placings because many good Canadian herds here entered the ring for the first time this year. That very independent and reliable judge of black cattle, Dean Rutherford, officiated, and the awards were on the whole the best of the season.

The grand champion male came from the aged class. His nearest competitor was the second prize bull in the same class, the recently-imported Cridland-bred Prince Idyll of Maisemore. This latter is a beast of massiveness and character with all the Doddie trimness, but the undefeated McGregor bull is more refined and stylish, more level of back and a better walker. This whole class of aged bulls was remarkably strong, including besides the above, Harte's Jacquelin, Eurotas of Glencarnock, from the Parrish herd and McGregor's new Tennessee purchase, and



Blackcap McGregor

The undefeated Aberdeen-Angus Bull, owned by J. D. McGregor.

two other good bulls. And our liking for Jacquelin is in nowise affected because he did not stand next to the two world-famous bulls.

In the junior yearling class, Jack Brown led out a stretchy mellow youngster on which the mantle of old Blackcap will fall, should maturity bring the fill and ruggedness to match his polish. Good bull as he is, he had to contend against two calves of Harte's, which ran him close. These sons of Edward of Glencarnock had more bulk and beef and boldness of carriage—two good samples of thick, hard-wearing bullhood. The Saskatoon placings on the aged cow class were shaken up, and to advantage. Shadeland Erica, the grand old breeding cow of McGregor's, comely and fresh despite her many years, went to the top. The American cow, which has been having things her own way, showed under the handicap of family obligations and went down to second. Parrish and Turner also showed breeding cows of exceptional merit, cows which are bound to place these herds in the forefront for production of prize winners. The grand champion female was the same calf over which we enthused last week. If she has a fault it has yet to be pointed out.

The exhibitors were: J. D. McGregor, Brandon; C. H. Richardson, Bowden, Alta.; G. J. Snider, Portage; W. L. Parrish, Winnipeg; E. C. Harte, Brandon; Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; Jas. Turner, Carroll; McGregor and Brown, Griswold.

## Aberdeen-Angus Awards

Bulls, aged class—1, Blackcap McGregor, McGregor; 2, Prince Idyll of Maisemore, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Ames Plantation Eminent, McGregor; 4, Jacquelin, Harte; 5, Prince of Good Hope, Snider. Senior yearlings—1, Elm Park Radiant, Snider; 2, Kitchener of Willow Park, Richardson. Junior yearlings—1, Glencarnock Ringmaster, McGregor; 2, Blackcap McGregor 2nd, Harte; 3, Blacklad of Gwenmawr, Harte; 4, Pride-man of Glencarnock, McGregor; 5, Glencarnock Ensign 2nd, Turner. Senior calves—1, Balatum of Gwenmawr, Harte; 2, Glencarnock Grand Chief, McGregor; 3, Everlasting of Glencarnock 2nd, McGregor and Brown; 4, Doramen, H. G. Morrison. Junior calves—1, Ensign of Glencarnock, McGregor; 2, Alexis of Gwenmawr, Harte; 3, Minor of Gwenmawr, Harte; 4, Blackcap-ter of Glencarnock, McGregor.

Females, Aged cows—1, Shadeland Erica, McGregor; 2, Pride of Maisemore 14th, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Heatherbloom of Glencarnock, Parrish; 4, Birdie of Epsom 2nd, Turner; 5, Ellen of Carroll, Turner. Two-year-olds—1, Elmona, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Glencarnock Beauty 3rd, McGregor; 3, Pride of Meadowlawn 12nd, Carpenter and Ross. Senior yearlings—1, Pure Pride

3rd, McGregor; 2, Blue Blood Lady of Page, McGregor; 3, Olga 2nd of White River, Carpenter and Ross; 4, Missie of Glencarnock, McGregor. Junior yearlings—1, Eliza 2nd of Swaysland, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Gwenmawr Princess, Harte; 3, Glencarnock Rubicon 3rd, McGregor; 4, Pride of McGregor 2nd, McGregor and Brown. Senior calves—1, Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th, McGregor; 2, Blackbird 367th, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Envious of Glencarnock, McGregor and Brown; 4, Muskogee Erica 11th, Carpenter and Ross. Junior calves—1, Carama of Glencarnock, McGregor; 2, Glencarnock Pride 3rd, McGregor and Brown; 3, Ellen's Fairy, Turner; 4, Bonnie Lady Ann, Turner.

Graded herd—1, McGregor; 2, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Turner. Breeder's herd—1, McGregor; 2, McGregor and Brown; 3, Turner; 4, Richardson. Three calves bred by exhibitor—1, McGregor; 2, Harte; 3, McGregor and Brown; 4, Turner. Get of sire—1, 2, McGregor; 3, Harte; 4, McGregor and Brown. Produce of cow—1, 2, McGregor; 3, Turner.

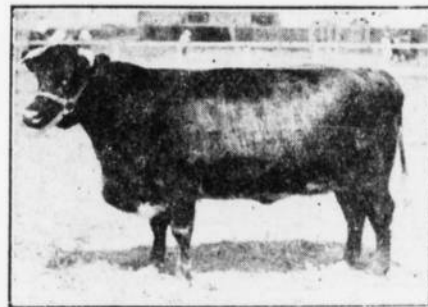
## SHORTHORNS

The Shorthorn exhibit was the lode-stone at Brandon, even to the same degree as the Hereford show was at Calgary. Judge Myers found every class filled and every entry a good advertisement for the breed. Alberta and Saskatchewan sent their best. The Maxwellton herd, which has led for so long in American show rings, bid strongly for honors and the home-bred herds came out in force, contesting every class with credit and success.

The aged bull class was full of interest. John Barron's veteran champion went deservedly to the top and the American bull was fortunate enough to land in next. After that came a close three-cornered fight which left room for much difference of opinion. There was Lavender Count, the McMillan bull, and a son of that rare old sire, Oakland Star, and that is the order the judge finally decided upon. Bowes' big, bulky Kimmel Captain and Anoka Topsman, the square, straight, bold roan from the Wright herd, both went down before the American two-year-old, which is really one of the best young bulls on the American continent today.

The junior yearling class was full of young beasts of international calibre. Besides producing the grand champion of the show, Evolution, it contained Bowes' exquisitely-fashioned Collynie Marquis, son of the grand champion cow, and following very closely one of Freeman Rice's own breeding. A baby from the McMillan herd led the long string of calves. He was a six-months roan, rich in the flesh of nursery days and entirely deserving of his place. Favorite Blend, half his age and not yet free from the angularity which came into the world with him, led the field for second place. If ever a baby face bespoke promise it is graven on the face of that Wright calf; he grows in one's regard. A. J. Elliot showed a calf which we would have liked to have seen higher.

The shorthorn female exhibit was probably the best ever seen in a western ring. The championship was settled in the first class when Collynie Best was



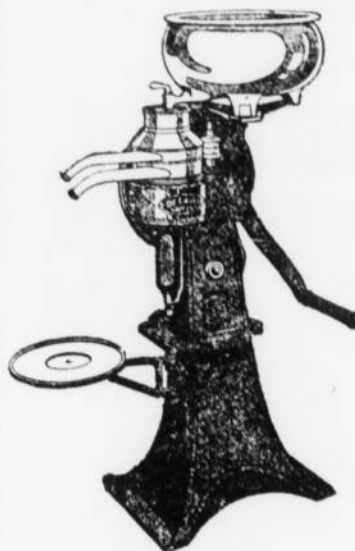
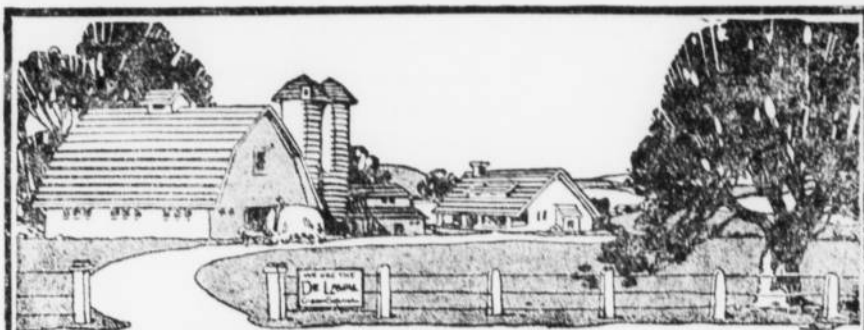
Oakland Lass

By Oakland Star. Prize winner from the strong Shorthorn herd of Frank McBean, Harte, Man.

put above Carrie's Last. Both of these cows are International winners and cows of unusual merit. The Alberta roan has other claims besides her beauty of outline; her spacious udder and growthy son presented a chain of evidence which could not be passed up, and she went through the classes unbeaten.

Along with the usual winners was Oakland Baroness, a sweet-fronted, generous-hearted, flat-topped young cow, belonging to Frank McBean. McMillan Bros. also had a good one in Isabella

Continued on Page 33



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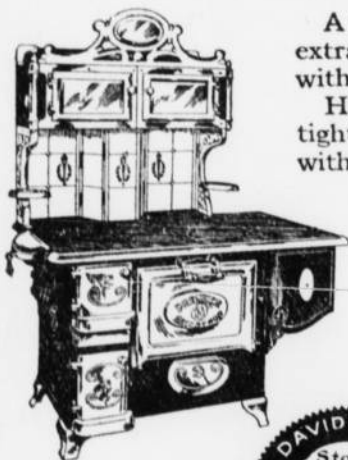


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## Religion and Life

An Ancient Choice—And a Bad One—By Rev. H. D. Rams

Text: "So Lot chose him all the plain of Jordan."—Gen. xiii, 11.

IN this ancient incident we have one of those happenings in Biblical history which stand for the eternal admonishment of men. Much of the Old Testament story is not a mere record of the deeds of men living long ago in an outworn world, but it is a gallery of living warnings against vice or incitement towards virtue. Among them all this story of an ancient choice, when Lot chose all the plain of Jordan, has its own particular lesson, written for all to read.

What we know of the incident may be quickly told. The great patriarch, Abraham, and his nephew, Lot, had been living together for years and had both moved from Egypt into the south, near Bethel, between that place and Ai. Now both of them had become rich in flocks and herds, and presently so great was their wealth in cattle that the land could not support them both. Then the herdsmen of the two chieftains began to quarrel. We may suppose that Lot's men would want certain valuable pastures and Abraham's men would urge their claim and contentions would arise. Obviously something must be done. They cannot continue to live together with such a pothole going on.

At this stage of affairs, Abraham, ever one of God's gentlemen, finds a way out that does credit to his unselfish generosity. He says: "Don't let's quarrel. The whole land is before you; take your choice. You go one way and I'll go the other." This was a fine thing for Abraham to do, and he the older and wealthier man. Nowadays we should say that Abraham ought to have had the first choice. By all odds he had the right to it. But he forewent his natural right of seniority to Lot. And Lot made his choice.

Dean Stanley tells us that as Abraham and Lot stood on the hill at Bethel before Abraham's tent door, they would have a fine panorama of country before them. To the east there arose the sharp hills before Jericho, and beyond them the fertile plain of Jordan. Westward and southward were the naked hills of Judah, a difficult and rugged land. And Lot looked and saw the plain of Jordan, that it was well watered everywhere. He thought about his herds and their needs—and chose the plain of Jordan.

Lot's choice was a very natural one, but it was also thoroughly selfish and thoroughly superficial. Abraham had been very magnanimous and Lot might have returned the compliment, but instead he takes, as he thinks, full advantage of Abraham's generosity and secures the plum of the land. Doubtless he patted himself on the back and flattered himself that he was a very fine fellow. He would fancy Abraham a "back number" altogether. We have men of Lot's type on our prairie farms and in our small towns. Wherever you go you can hear them talk, and they'll tell you the wonderful tales of their deals. If they do not happen to know you and your views on life and conduct, they will gloat over shady transactions with infinite zest and expect you to join them. Their motto is, "Do others and do them first," and if they are able to live up to it they exult fiercely. Some men of that kind are even pillars of our churches, and never recognize any incongruity between that fact and unrighteous business transactions. The church of the past has only taught them not to drink intoxicants, or swear, or smoke, or play cards, or dance—they could do anything they liked in business. The church of the future will not be so complacent, but will insist that religion demands straight and honest and even unselfish dealing.

One of the compensations of life is that this kind of man often gets hoist with his own petard. His selfish cleverness over-reaches itself and comes to prove itself his folly. That was the case with Lot. There was a drawback to living in the fertile plain that he had never stayed to think about. The story tells us "the men of Sodom were wicked and sinners against the Lord exceedingly." There was the trouble. He had chosen material profit but moral

risk. In the end he missed even the material profit.

Lot saw that the plain looked well for cattle, but he did not see that the people of the plain were bad neighbors. As a matter of fact, he saw what he was looking for. Ultimately his oversight, or short-sightedness cost him something. His wicked neighbors soon involved him in all kinds of difficulties. We, today, are just beginning to realize what Lot found out so painfully, that bad morals are bad business; that the moral reputation of a district is worth dollars. I was told recently of a district in California where all the lots have a restriction that no intoxicants are ever to be sold upon them. The real estate agents want to attract a good, substantial type of retired farmer in particular, and they know right well that he does not want the "whiskey" environment. That is not sentiment but good business, to their mind. It is the same with the question of neighbors. Good neighbors mean social agreeableness, pleasant relations and business prosperity. The character of a people is a community asset. Our character is an asset or a liability to our district.

What, then, was the real trouble with Lot's choice? Why was it a bad choice? It was a bad choice because Lot let go the larger good and selected the lesser. It is on a par with another Old Testament story. There's Esau, a man likeable enough in many ways, a simple, generous, kindly soul, but impetuous and improvident. One day he comes in hungry after hunting and wanting food; his brother offers him, on terms. Esau is so desperately hungry that he will not wait for food. Why, yes! He will surrender his birthright for a mess of pottage. At the moment he will surrender anything. So he gets his paltry mess of meat and loses his birthright. John Bunyan, in his book, *The Holy War*, has a character with a long name, Mr. Get-i'-the-hundred-and-lose-i'-the-shire. The princes of the pit, so the story goes, took counsel together how they might destroy the town of Mansoul. The only hope is to lead the townsmen into sin, so they fall to inventing by what means they might do this thing. Now Mansoul was a market town and the princes came to the conclusion to allow certain Diabolonians sell their wares cheaply—then the townsmen will grow rich and full and fall an easy prey to Satan. One of the agents had this long name, Mr. Get-i'-the-hundred-but-lose-i'-the-shire. Now a shire in England was county and a hundred was an old sub-division in which a hundred free families were supposed to reside. So to get in the "hundred" and lose in the "shire" meant to secure the less and lose the greater. That is what Lot did.

Lot's error is not his own peculiar property. He has many descendants and his choice is daily being made. What do you think of it? If you think he was foolish, remember every time you do a wrong thing for any kind of gain, every time you sully your conscience for profit, you too are making Lot's choice. That choice did not lead to satisfactory results—neither will yours. For to choose anything but God and goodness, to prefer anything above character, is to make a bad choice. The old prophet talked of men trying to feed on ashes. Fertile plains and wickedness will not meet man's needs. The eternal question confronts men, "What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" "He that getteth riches and not by right shall leave them in the midst of his days and his end shall be that of a fool."

How, then, can we avoid Lot's mistake? One way is to see life as a whole. The wrong way with Lot was that he saw only one side of the question, and snatching at the fertile plain he forgot the rest. In short, he would not stay to think. That was the old prophet's complaint against Israel, "My people doth not consider." If men and women will stay to think, they will not take Lot's choice. They will come to know true values, see things in their proper perspective. They will recognize that "the



things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." It is so easy to succumb to the insistence of the present. "That looks good to me," voices what is too often our superficial way of judging things. Ever since the old world began men have been deceived by ornament. "All is not gold that glitters." We must learn to pierce the shows of things and to know everything in life at its true worth.

It will help us to see life in the light of Christ and eternity. Test all things by the standard of Christ. Then momen-

tary good will fall into line. Ask yourself. This deal in the light of the life of Jesus; my thoughts and imaginations in the light of the life of Jesus; my life in its general tone and temper contrasted with that of Jesus. How about that comparison? Can you stand it? Ask yourself in relation to your whole life, "What will ye do in the end thereof?" Then, if walking thoughtfully, you will not sacrifice the higher to the lower. You will not imitate the mistake of Lot.

Remember, for your warning, Lot's ancient choice.

## The House Beautiful

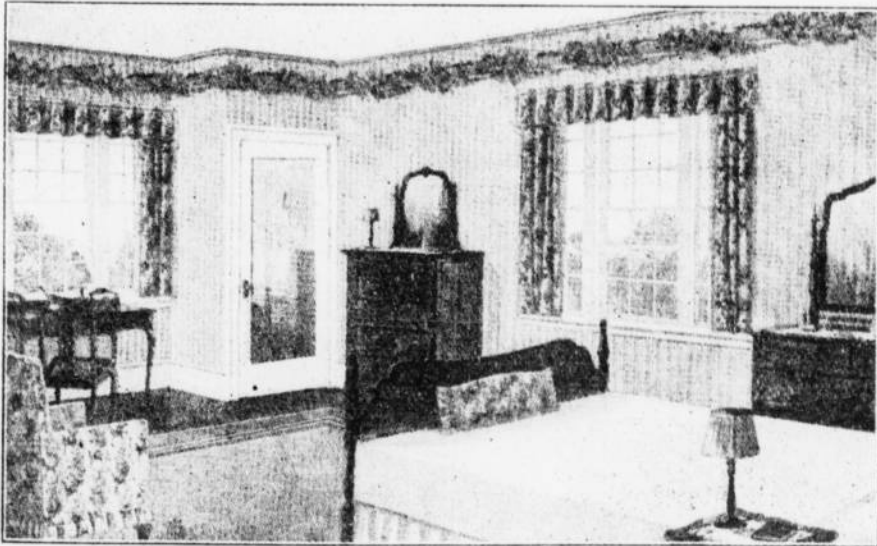
*The Treatment of Floor Woods—Their Relation to other Units of Decoration—By W. M. Holliston*

FROM the historic periods we derive ideas that are adaptable to our modern conditions of living and one of these ideas has given rise to the law of lighter ceiling, a midway side wall and a darker floor. This seems reasonable and sensible since man in his natural environment in the early ages lived under those conditions when outside the house. If one looks about him in the country he finds the sky lighter than the far away hills, those hills lighter than the ground at his feet. That is considered by many as the fundamental reason for the birth of the law stated above, and also to account for the feeling one has when the value relations are placed in this order.

There is still another reason why the above-mentioned relation should become a law. Gravitation, pulling or attracting always towards the centre of the

room only be considered correct in a room where the trim is white, ivory or a light gray or green, with walls to correspond. Your floor value will be poor if you have it treated white and your walls a dark brown or green. There is no chance for you to correct the fault if your rug cannot do it and too often it cannot. Of course, if the rug blends in with the whole the situation is partly saved.

The finish and care of floors is a very interesting problem and should be well understood by every home-maker both man and woman. How many floors are spoiled by the wrong kind of treatment and yet, the person did not know just what to do or it would have been done. The majority of people when they have a floor to finish, buy a can of ready-made varnish and stain mixed and are disappointed that the appearance of the floor is not what they had expected. It



Room Showing Proper Color Relation

(Floors are dark, walls mid. and ceiling light. An arrangement at once well-balanced and natural).

earth establishes in every one a feeling for a strong base on which to rest and upon which other objects may repose. If the color values were reversed and the heaviest color on the ceiling, one would be overcome with the sense of a falling ceiling and a ruined and crushed floor because it could not support the falling weight. It may be seen then, that the decorator has before him the task of keying his ceiling, walls, and floor in order to have his scheme properly related and the intensity of values correctly graded. The question of floor treatment should be one of equal concern with the ceiling and also the walls of any room. Many a fine and even luxurious layout has been spoiled by the decorator ignoring this floor consideration in that it should be analogous to his ceilings and walls.

The flooring of nearly all our homes in the West consist of pine, maple and oak. These no doubt have been selected for many reasons, but many people select their flooring for the sake of the beauty of the grain and the durability of the wood. When the floor is ready for toning, it is well to consider your room again as a whole, color of your walls again, your trim, the rug you may have to put on or perhaps buy. All these must be considered before that floor is touched. Some people advise scraping the floor and applying clear varnish. That will give you a white transparent and reflecting base which

is impossible to make a beautiful floor surface with this make-shift, and patience and care are needed for good results. God hardwood floors are most serviceable and the expense of having them properly finished can be minimized by the home-makers doing the work themselves. Soft woods can be made to look almost as rich as hardwood by careful treatment. If the wood is new, it is easy to stain the floors satisfactorily, and no one need be deterred from trying it. Old floors covered with shabby marks or bad paint can be repaired and made to look just like new if the person has only pains and perseverance. There are excellent things on the market for removing stains. These preparations are called solvents. Procure one of these and apply with an ordinary paint brush. It will immediately soften all the old coating so that it may be easily removed, leaving the wood bare and clear, ready for the new finish. After the solvent has been applied to the whole surface, go over the floor with a painter's putty-knife, which will remove all the old surface paint. If a great many bad coats of varnish and stain have been used, the solvent may have to be applied a second time, though this is rarely necessary. When the old stain is all off, wipe the floor with a cloth or waste saturated with naphtha or benzine, care being taken that no artificial light is near and that the windows are open.

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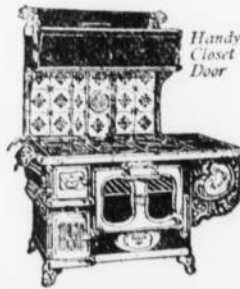
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The best kind of waste to use is fine steel wool, as this hastens the work, having some grit in it. When the wood is perfectly dry, it is then ready for the finish. If there is no hurry about removing the old finish, it will be found that the longer the solvent is allowed to remain on the floor the easier it will be to remove it.

The next process is to color the floor the desired shade, and here I should suggest that the home-maker choose a tint a little lighter than he should wish as the whole process will tend to darken the floor by degrees. The choice of coloring will be governed by the kind of wood out of which the floor is made. If the floor is oak, there are many choices, brown or green weathered oak, Flemish oak or light oak. Color cards of wood dye can be seen or purchased at nearly any dealers and the decorator can get some idea of his result before he begins. If desired that the wood be left its natural color, a wood filler must be used in place of dye after the floor has been scraped and made perfectly smooth. Fillers can be obtained so as to make the woodwork grain appear light or dark as it is preferred. The last process for an understained hardwood floor is to apply a coat of good floor wax.

For preparing a good hardwood floor, most decorators stop just where the real work should begin, that is they stop when the last coat of varnish or polish is applied, and this is where the rubbing should begin, for a shiny floor is an abomination and should never be tolerated as an excuse for a good job. Metals, stone or glass are shiny substances legitimately, but woods are not and should be treated with a luminous dull finish which accentuates the fine qualities of the material. This is a point which I wish to carefully emphasize, as it is one which is generally misunderstood and one upon which people are so often misdirected. "A good floor effect will never be a shiny one." Use materials in the manner that will bring out their natural qualities. So many decorators often disregard this fine point in floor treatment that it cannot be repeated too often. A floor should never directly reflect objects standing on it, for if it does, the effect will be weakened. No matter how much careful treatment the ceiling and walls may have been given, the good effect is lessened by this glaring reflection everywhere noticeable.

If the floor is a soft wood, the use of dye as the first step in applying the finish will add much to the tone of the color scheme of the room. Before applying the dye, try it on a piece of the lumber used in making the flooring to discover for oneself just how heavy and intense the shade may be. If it is too strong, add wood alcohol till the tint is the one desired. Some people prefer for the second step a coat of shellac as it is brighter than wax, but two coats of wax well rubbed in on top of the stain should give a very serviceable and artistic result for a soft wood floor. The cost of above result if done by one of the household will be comparatively little.

In doing floors, too much cannot be said regarding the brand of varnish used and the time of putting it on. Use only first-class accredited floor varnish guaranteed to stand the wear and tear and be careful that the varnishing is done only in bright weather with the floors dry and free from dust. Be careful to avoid damp and cloudy days when applying varnish, especially to floors. You want a good hard surface, not a sticky one.

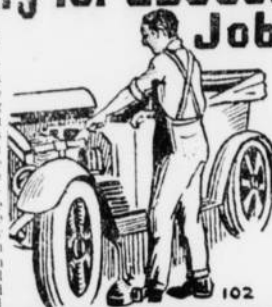
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# The Countrywoman

## Political Platforms

**P**OLITICAL platforms are very often extremely ambiguous documents. Sometimes the ambiguity is inadvertent, but more frequently it is not. Building political platforms seems to be the favorite indoor sport of the majority of the Canadian people at the present time. If one has a grouse one seems to find a vent for it in preparing a new political platform. Scarcely a week passes but a new party is born and of course that new party's platform.

The latest to come before us is that of the Ottawa branch, Grand Army of United Veterans. Much of it is splendid, some of it is the Council of Agriculture's, but very little of it is new. However, the lack of newness is not to its discredit but serves to show more plainly than ever the great amount of reform for a long time agitated that are not yet adopted into legislation. There is one phrase difficult of understanding and it is used a couple of times. The platform among other things asks that "Pensions for the widows and orphans must be sufficient to enable them to live up to the Canadian standard." And again, "Old age pensions and pensions for mothers with dependent children sufficient for them to live up to the Canadian standard."

If a Canadian has ever been worked out it has not come to our attention, in fact we feel quite safe in saying that a standard has never been set unless it is that indicated by the various provincial minimum wage boards and outside of that it is difficult to establish what is the "Canadian standard." Of all the people with whom one comes in contact who are Canadians no two live according to the same standard. The Grand Army of Veterans in this instance would do well to be more specific if they would avoid providing a wide ground for future debate between those who require pensions sufficient for living up to this "Canadian standard" and those at whose hands the pensions may be granted. On the whole the platform is very good.

## Women and Politics

The Calgary Albertan has a very timely editorial in a recent issue, entitled, For Women Only, in which it adjures women to take an interest in this absorbing subject. It says:

"It's time, madam, you were brushing up on politics. In other years, when the men gathered in the parlor to talk politics, you would go upstairs to do some sewing.

"This is no place for me," you would say, as you skipped away, taking it for granted that your mind never was made to comprehend such deep stuff as politics.

"But this year you will not be able to exile yourself gracefully from political discussions in your parlor.

"To say that politics is 'too much for you' is to admit that you are not yet qualified to exercise the high right which has been conferred upon you. And there still are many backward-looking men who will gladly grant you that, and rejoice to hear you make such admission.

"As a matter of fact, politics is not 'too much' for you. In thinking that it is, you are merely obsessed by a tradition, fostered by men. The understanding for politics calls mainly for that common sense, that intuitive judgment with which many women are better equipped than their husbands.

"It calls for discrimination between the right and wrong of issues, in which, as you know, your judgment is frequently less erring than your husband's.

"On moral issues, a woman is five times right to a man's one," said a philosopher. And, basically, madam, the issues of politics are moral ones, such as you know how to settle so well.

"You approach the ballot free of the prejudices and traditions that befog the

minds of men.

"Here are some of the general rules to give you in your new part:

"Do not run away from political discussions in your home. Listen in. It's your business to do so.

"Read political news and views in the newspapers. Don't turn away from an article just because it's politics.

"School yourself in the issues of the campaign and the qualities of the candidates. Form opinions. As you become more certain of yourself, discuss them with other women and, afterwards, with your male relatives. You will soon discover that politics is not 'too much' for you."

## Regina Fair Exhibits

The Regina fair, recently, had some very interesting exhibits from the department of health and the department of education. One of the Regina papers says both are to be congratulated upon the handsomeness and value of the exhibits. The work of the New Canadian schools, says that paper, was specially worthy of attention. Ruthenian, Doukhobor, Swedish, German and Rumanian names were on the articles shown, and for school district names there were Vasloutz, Brene, Oleskow, Kathrinthal, Laniwei, Fosti, and many other equally strange-sounding ones, with the cleverest sort of knitting, carving, sewing, writing, drawing and flower-making from all.

Neighbor to this exhibit was one showing what is being performed by the boys' and girls' clubs, the rural educational associations, and the

school agricultural workers. J. J. McCruden, who just got back on Saturday night from a 1,000-mile trip through the southwest of the province, was in charge of this exhibit at the time the reporter happened along. He showed an interesting map with blue and gold pins indicating the 35 places in the province where school fairs are held; and the 14 points where they have R.E.A. branches, these going as far north as Paradise Hill and Northside. There are 11 school districts that have applied for shrubs for their school grounds for 1921, but for a wonder these were not on the map. Some especially lovely school work is there from the schools at Gravelbourg and Argonne.

The public health department's educational work could not be too highly praised. Dr. M. M. Seymour was at the head of this, and the staff in charge of the exhibits consisted of R. A. Murray, V. H. Hryvnak and Thos. Reid, with Mr. Roberts showing the milk germs and tuberculosis bacteria under the microscope from ten to six daily. There was a lifelike cupboardful of wholesome food for little children, except that the bread, eggs, cauliflower, asparagus, and the rest are of wax and not edible at all.

A beautiful model of a 12-bed union hospital, and its two-acre grounds, with isolation building, nurses' home, tennis court and driveways, should set a lot of men thinking about building a hospital as soon as they got home.

An iceless ice box, home-made, will probably have started some thinking in the minds of the women who are the thriftest and like to have the food tempting on hot days.

Dr. Grace Armstrong gave a perpetual demonstration of what care should be given to the children's teeth; and Mrs. Pheeny had a school hygiene exhibit showing sanitary drinking fountain and other helps towards bringing up healthy young Canadians.

## New Farmer Business

The Wayne Hotel in Wynyard, considered valuable in the old bar days and sold for \$36,000, has for years been idle and worthless.

Through the progressiveness and business ability displayed by the Grain Growers of Wynyard, it is now one of the most useful buildings in town. S. H. Harrop is the business manager and is



Home of Hon. Arthur Meighen, in Ottawa

given the credit for the success of the venture.

The building is 50 by 80 feet, three storeys, on good foundation. The property is 50 by 300 feet and comprises two of the best corners in town. The Grain Growers paid \$3,000 for the property and added \$6,000 in improvements. The Grain Growers use three-quarters of the ground floor and basement for their own general store; a ladies' rest room, comfortably furnished with easy chairs, couch, writing table, mirrors, etc.; a confectionery and

ice cream parlor occupy the remainder of the first floor.

Second floor—Telephone office, doctor's office and seven private suites.

Third floor—Private hospital, board of directors' office.

The building is steam heated and has its own lighting plant.

The income in rents received by the Grain Growers exceeds \$4,600, exclusive of their own uses.

## A Kitchen Shower

Occasionally some very good ideas appear for various types of entertaining. Anything for the bride-elect is interesting, but perhaps this description of a kitchen shower is easily adaptable as well. The table should be decorated as prettily as possible, and there is no need of regretting that florists are inaccessible, for the wild flowers make as pretty decorations.

If you plan to seat your guests at the table, make place-cards with tiny tin spoons and forks tied to them and a single flower slipped through a loop of the ribbon. If the little tin spoons are not available, long-handled stew pans may be cut from cardboard or from advertisements in magazines and pasted on cardboard and the names written on them; or, plain white cards with little pictures of kitchen pans in one corner would be attractive.

For the centerpiece, make a little maid out of various small kitchen utensils. Use a wire potato-masher with a square base for the foundation. Tie to this a wooden cake-spoon, inverted, with a face painted on the convex surface of the spoon. Back of this face tie a dish-mop and drape a part of the white fringe of the mop over the face for hair. A crisp little white cap may cover the head and give shape to it. Make a dress from a white tea towel, allowing two kitchen forks to show for hands. Place in the little maid's fork fingers a small envelope, addressed to the bride, who will read aloud the message it contains:

A little maid-of-work am I,

To serve you every day;

My strange anatomy will prove

The truth of what I say.

My hands are handy forks, you see;

My wooden face so fair

Is but a cake-spoon—and of course

A dish-mop makes my hair.

If you will just investigate

The things that I can do,

Then you'll be glad indeed to know

I've come to work for you!

After luncheon, when the kitchenware is presented to the bride, she finds, among other things, a mixing-bowl and spoon, with written directions to "stir the contents thoroughly, then put the ingredients together and if it makes something good, share it with the crowd." The "ingredients" in the bowl are the pieces of a cut-up rhyme. Copy the following verse and then cut into parts like a jig-saw puzzle:

Oh, men must eat and maids must cook,  
And happy be the bride who took

Her course in recipe and rule

In a country kitchen cooking school!

If bread is white and cakes are light

And "hubby" feels well-fed at night,

Then for that day you've done your

part—

Does not man's stomach rule his heart?

It is a nice idea to spend a part of the afternoon hemming tea-towels for the bride. There is nothing better for this purpose than bleached flour-sacks. If each guest brings one and hems it, it will be a splendid addition to the kitchen equipment.

Cards signed by each guest and attached by ribbons to a flat wire egg-beater would make a good souvenir to give to your guest of honor. An egg-beater, thus adorned, would certainly "stir up" memories of the happy occasion.



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# Farm Women's Clubs

## Strongfield Does Well

WE have been holding our meetings regularly this year on the second Thursday of every month. The attendance is good. During the winter months we met in our rest room, but in April we began to hold them in different homes. Just at the present time we are trying to keep before our women the vote to be taken October 25. In addition we have seasonable papers on gardening, preserving, etc.

The up-keep of our rest room is ever before us, and we are also trying to build up a fund to help in securing a Grain Growers' hall. We are doing this by home-baking sales, sales of ice cream, collections at any of the meet-

stration and the clinic.—Mrs. Isabelle Dunn, secretary, Gray, W.G.G.A.

## Alix a Busy Local

Since my return from the convention we have been very active both in thought and in action. We held a pie social at one of our meetings in January, and realized \$10, and had a very pleasant afternoon.

In February we contributed \$40 to the drought sufferers, and we have been planning a community hall, and in March gave a box social and dance at which we realized \$94. We have a contribution box established, and at every meeting, each lady contributes an article she has made or had donated by some friend. At our agriculture

home of Mrs. Walter Parlbay, and we have invited Mrs. Gaetz to speak to us that afternoon.—Mrs. A. C. Mull, sec-treas., Alix.

## Arnold New But Strong

After being in existence for about six months we feel we must send in a little report of our activities. We have now 28 members, and are meeting twice a month at the homes of the different members. We sent a donation of clothing, shortly after the holidays, to the Calgary branch of the Red Cross Society, for distribution wherever needed in southern Alberta. In February we gave a chicken supper and dance, which netted us over \$70. With this money we have purchased goods, and are working for a bazaar to be held at our local picnic some time next month.

We usually have a very enjoyable program after the business section of our meeting has been carried out, and derive a great deal of enjoyment as well as instruction from these programs. Our club has been divided into groups of three or four members, each group to arrange and provide the program in turn, thus giving each member an equal chance at this part of the work as well as bringing out the individuality of the different members. It gives a great variety of entertainment. Occasionally we have outside speakers who give us serious talks on the important questions of the day. At one of our meetings we had a very enjoyable debate between six members, on The Desirability of City or Country Life. The champions of country life won out. The hostess serves a luncheon at all our meetings, and we take up a silver collection each time, which helps to keep all our small expenses met.—A. L. Van Horn, secretary, Arnold local.

## Poultry Chats

The program of our last meeting was as follows: A talk on parliamentary rules; a paper on Why We are Organized; and a talk on poultry, given by one of our members, which resulted in a round table chat on chickens, turkeys, chicken feed, artificial heat for hen house, and incubator hints, all of which proved very interesting and beneficial to us all.

We decided to pay the secretary of our local, a small sum for her work, also decided that each member bring in names of prospective members and that the secretary write them a personal invitation.

Our local had recently the pleasure of entertaining two visitors from the Heather Brae U.F.W.A. To one of the members who is moving to B.C. we have presented a token of our esteem in the form of a berry spoon with U.F.W.A. engraved on it.—Mrs. Della Nordstrom, secretary, Camrose U.F.W.A.



Women's Section Tantalum Grain Growers' Association

(Unfortunately the names were not given, but Mrs. C. E. Platt, provincial president, may be recognized third from the left).

ings where tea is served, dances, and in any other way that occurs to us. Our ways and means committee is a very active one. The district from Outlook to Elbow is arranging for another community picnic to be held at Hawarden, August 5. We are looking forward to a much better day this year, as we have the mistakes of last year to profit by.—Mrs. Jean Alton, sec-treas., Strongfield, W.G.G.A.

## Helps Many Causes

Our local W.G.G.A. holds a meeting each month, with an average attendance of 12 members. At each meeting some member, or members, serve tea, for which we charge 15 cents.

We bought a building last summer and used it as a rest room, but as we did not own the lot we recently sold the building. We expect to have another rest room soon. In the winter we collected a large box of clothing, which we sent to some of the people in the dried-out area of southern Saskatchewan. We plan soon to have a tea, the proceeds of which will go to the G.W.V. home in Regina, also on the same day a clothing shower, for the Babies' Welfare, in Saskatoon. During the summer months we intend taking some of the free courses given by the university, also the First Aid Course, by St. John Ambulance Association.—Mrs. L. M. Muir, secretary, Star City, W.G.G.A.

## Gray W.G.G.A. Reports

We held our regular monthly meeting on June 4. Our officers for this year are: President, Mrs. Gingerch; vice-president, Mrs. Hoover, sr.; secretary, Mrs. Dunn; treasurer, Miss E. Lafoy; directors: Mrs. P. Axford, Mrs. F. Rose, Mrs. P. Jasper; reporter, Mrs. Dunn; also a social committee, membership committee and rest-room committee. We have this year so far ten paid-up members, but we expect more next month now the spring rush is over and we farmers have a little more time.

We are holding ten-cent teas in our rest room to help along our finances, and, last but not least, I was instructed to write to you and see if we can have the course in Home Nursing, put on by the Bureau of Public Health. I believe we have a baker's dozen of new babies here this spring, and I am sure the mothers would all enjoy the demon-

fair we will have a booth and hold a bazaar at which we will sell these articles as well as ice cream and candy, tea and cake, all in aid of our hall fund. Our next meeting will be held jointly with the U.F.A., when we will decide and arrange for the hall. Our programs in the main, have been discussions along the line of our National Policy. The March meetings were discussions on rural life in Alberta, led by our president and Mrs. Fred Mann, and on April 10, Mrs. Storm gave an excellent paper on Woman's Efficiency of the Home and the Ingratitude for Her Untiring Efforts. On April 12, Mrs. W. G. Marryatt gave a very interesting paper on Prohibition, and a discussion followed on the subject and the coming election. At our next meeting the tariff question will be dealt with by the secretary. July 10 will be a social meeting at the home of Mrs. V. Sneyt, that day being her birthday. July 17, the club and the U.F.A. are invited to hold a social meeting at the beautiful

## Marquette Director's Letter

To the Women of Marquette: Lately I have been thinking very much of the needs of our women. I believe they are seeking to acquaint themselves with the conditions surrounding them and with the obligations of citizenship. I also feel and believe that ere long the great task of national and world welfare will depend vastly on the intelligence and organized power of the rural communities. There is no room, now that the women are armed with the ballot, to treat the matter lightly. You rural women could become a great factor—a great power in your community by becoming organized. I do not mean under any government, far from it, but in the one hope—the last hope of a just and clean political movement, the United Farmers, which stands for "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

Could the women in your community not get together at a house or hall to talk over organization? I am quite satisfied if the women once heard the U.F. movement explained they would all unite and thereby add their great quota of strength to its ranks. The platform our movement stands on is one of unparalleled justice to all.

I shall be pleased to meet with the ladies at all possible appointments to talk over the U.F.M. movement, its meaning, its activities and its future outlook. Send your application in with place, date and time, and I, as your district director, shall endeavor to serve you to my utmost. It would facilitate quicker service and entail less expense to group the places along one railway line. If, however, you are unable to do this send me the date that you would like your meeting, and I shall endeavor to arrange a series accordingly.—Yours for U.F.M. success, Mrs. Jas. Elliott, district director for Marquette, Phone 34-3, Oak River, Cardale, Man.



## Why the Doctor Advocates Twin Beds

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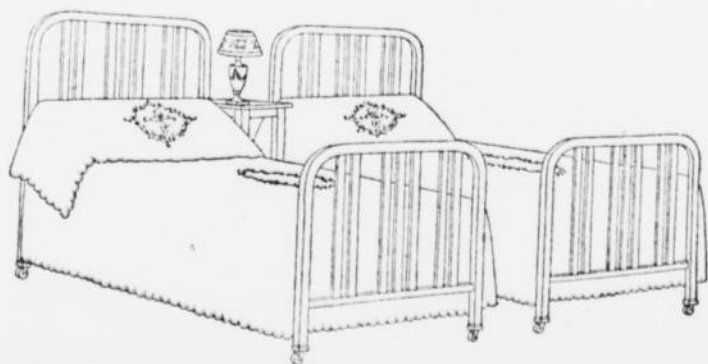
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### A Terrible Flood Visits Dooville

One summer morning when all the Doo Dads, except Sleepy Sam, were up and getting their breakfast, a terrible rain-storm broke over the Wonderland of Doo. The rain poured down in sheets, and it was not long before the whole village of Dooville was under water. The raging torrent soon swept the houses off their foundations and see what a scene followed! Some of the little fellows have taken refuge in a tree, along with a pig and the poultry. Others are not very much concerned. Those young Doo Dads on the piano are singing that old chorus: "Isn't it a shame, a measly shame, to keep your babes out in the rain." One old boy is reclining on a sofa and reading his morning paper, The Dooville Clarion. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is staying right on duty directing traffic. He is telling Sleepy Sam to stop, and Percy Haw Haw to cross over, but the hobo is still fast asleep in bed and doesn't even know that anything has happened. Some of the Doo Dads have taken refuge in the old lady Doo Dad's house, and are up to their usual mischievous tricks. One of them has slid down the front steps, giving

Percy a good soaking. Roly, the twin, is taking life easy on the big arm chair, while his brother, Poly, is saving all he can of their household goods. He has fixed up a raft and hitched the family cow to it. Don't you hope he gets safely to shore? Old Doc Sawbones is greatly concerned for the lives of his little people, and is anxiously scanning the horizon through his telescope to see if there is any land in sight.

Though some of the Doo Dads don't seem to realize it they are all in great danger of being swept out to sea. Wouldn't it be awful if they were all lost? There would be no more funny Doo Dads to amuse us with their curious antics. Let us hope that Old Doc soon discovers land and that he can safely steer the floating village to it. If he can the Doo Dads will soon repair the damage to their village. Doc will see that it is rebuilt on higher ground where there will be no danger of ever being swept away by the flood again.



# Brandon Fair

Continued from Page 25

14th, and Foley's Lady Annandale deserves mention. Duncan Stewart had a very useful kind of heifer without a weak spot in the senior yearling class, which noted out some prize winners for a deserving place.

Space is too limited to do justice to the young stuff. Our pick for first prize senior heifer calf would have been Yule's Craven Gloretta, a smooth, growthy heifer, pleasing alike to eye and hand. Wright showed a trio of solid-colored, satin-coated heifers, which found favor. Bower, Barron and others also showed a good many excellent young things of their own breeding, the final test of merit. A class of dairy shorthorns attracted considerable attention. Among the best were the entries from the Dominion Experimental Farm.

Exhibitors: J. G. Barron, Carberry; Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; W. Maxfield, Two Creeks, Man.; Thomas Cole, Cypress River; John Graham, Carberry; McMillan Bros., Newton Siding; Frank McBean, Harte; Foley Bros., Manitou; George A. Arbuckle, Lemberg, Sask.; Wright Farms, Brinkwater, Sask.; L. A. Bowes, Calgary; W. E. Summerville, Hartney; H. N. Cox, Crandell; J. Chas. Yule, Carstairs; Freeman Rice, Binscarth; A. J. Elliott, Methven; W. J. McFadden, Methven; Duncan Stewart, Westbourne; Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon.

## Awards

Males. Aged class—1, Lancaster Lord, Barron; 2, Maxwellton Major, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Lavender Count, Yule; 4, Rosewood 2nd, McMillan Bros; 5, Oakland Lad, McBean. Two-year-olds—1, Maxwellton Monarch, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Anoka Topsman, Wright; 3, Kimmel Captain, Bowes; 4, Pleasant Shenley, Barron; 5, Clevece Commander, John Graham. Senior yearling—1, Lavender Chief, Barron; 2, Maxwellton Ornament, Carpenter and Ross; 3, George Bolster, Junior yearlings—1, Maxwellton Evolution, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Collynie Marquis, Bowes; 3, Liberal Gift, Rice; 4, Model Prince, Barron. Senior calf—1, Augusta Stamp, Barron; 2, Maxwellton Rodney 2nd, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Nonpareil Jock, McBean; 4, Oakland Bard, Yule. Junior calf—1, Missie's Master, McMillan; 2, Favorite Blend, Wright; 3, Dale of Oakland, McFadden; 4, Maxwellton Monarch 2nd, Carpenter and Ross.

Females. Aged class—1, Collynie Best, Bowes; 2, Carrie's Last, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Fairview Baroness Queen, Barron; 4, Maxwellton Minor 12th, Carpenter and Ross; 5, Oakland Baroness, McBean. Two-year-olds—1, 2, Lovely Thaxton and Strawberry Blossom 2nd, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Southview Snowden, Bowes; 4, Fairview Jubilee 5th, Barron. Senior yearlings—Rosa Hope 20th, Barron; 2, White Marguerite, Stewart; 3, Rose of Strathallan 5th, Yule; 4, Max Rosewood 15th, Carpenter and Ross. Junior yearlings—1, Rosebud Heroine, Bowes; 2, Max Mina 20th, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Emma 70th, Wright; 4, Lone Pine Village Girl, Yule. Senior calves—1, Rosebud Las, Bowes; 2, 3, Craven Loretta and Rosebud 3rd, Yule; 4, Augusta Girl, Barron. Junior calves—1, Rosa Hope 22nd, Barron; 2, Lancaster Lady, Barron; 3, Max Gloster 24th, Carpenter and Ross; 4, Collynie Again, Bowes.

Championships. Senior champion bull—Maxwellton Monarch; reserve, Lancaster Lord. Junior champion bull, Evolution; reserve, Lavender Chief. Grand champion bull—Evolution; reserve, Maxwellton Monarch. Senior champion female—Collynie Best; reserve, Lovely Thaxton. Junior champion female—Rosa Hope 20th; reserve, Rosebud Lass. Grand champion female—Collynie Best; reserve, Rosa Hope 20th.

Aged Herds—1, 4, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Barron; 3, Bowes; 5, McBean. Junior herd—1, Barron; 2, Bowes; 3, Carpenter and Ross; 4, Yule. Breeder's herd—1, Barron; 2, Bowes; 3, Carpenter and Ross; 4, Yule. Three calves bred by exhibitor—1, 3, Barron; 2, Yule; 4, Bowes. Two, progeny of cow—1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, 3, Barron; 4, Bowes. Get of sire—1, 4, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Barron; 3, Bowes.

## HEREFORDS

H. B. Smith, Lancaster, Ont., secretary of the Canadian Hereford Association, awarded the prizes for this breed. The exhibit was large and of select quality. The Cook, Clifford, Collicut and Curtice herds, which have been repeatedly dealt with in past reports were on hand and shared the best prizes in about the usual proportion. In addition, C. J. L. Field, Moosomin, Sask.; J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man.; and James I. Moffat, Carrol, Man., cut deeply into the purse. Field's mellow, well-quartered young herd bull stood high. Among the young things Chapman had a thick, growthy calf of his own breeding, which stepped up above the previous circuit winners. Fitting and turnout were probably of a higher order in the Hereford ring than elsewhere, a fact which enhanced the contest and enhanced the value of the prizes gained.

## Awards

Males. Aged bulls—1, Beau Perfection 48th, Curtice; 2, Beau Donald 192nd, Curtice; 3, Cavalier, Clifford; 4, Mack Fairfax,

Chapman. Two-year-olds—1, Beau Donald 21st, Curtice; 2, Gay Lad 2nd, Field; 3, Beau Perfection 72nd, Curtice. Senior yearling—1, 2, Panama 81st and Panama 100th, Cook; 3, Golden Lad, Moffat; 4, Gay Lad 3rd, Collicut. Junior yearlings—1, Beau Donald 226th, Curtice; 2, Willow Springs Repeat, Collicut; 3, Beau Carlos 29th, Cook; 4, Albert Domineer, Moffat. Senior calf—Willow Springs Gay Lad 26th, Collicut; 2, Willow Springs Gay Lad 27th, Collicut; 3, Panama 126th, Cook; 4, Beau Donald 227th, Curtice. Senior calf—1, 4, Cavalier Perfection and Cavalier 2nd, Clifford; 2, Arthur Fairfax, Chapman; 3, Beau Perfection 80th, Curtice.

Females. Aged Class—1, Miss Joy, Cook; 2, Perfection Lass 5th, Clifford; 3, Lady Britisher, Moffat; 4, Belle Donald 241st, Curtice. Two-year-old heifers—1, Lady Joy 2nd, Cook; 2, Lady Armour Fairfax, Clifford; 3, Belle Donald 254th, Curtice; 4, Betty Fairfax Moffat. Senior yearlings—1, Panama's Joy, Cook; 2, Lady Panama 79th, Cook; 3, Perfection Lass 10th, Clifford; 4, Belle Donald 260th, Curtice. Junior yearlings—1, Willow Springs Melody 2nd, Collicut; 2, Panama Joy 2nd, Cook; 3, Hadley's Pride, Collicut; 4, May Queen Fairfax 2nd, Clifford. Senior calf—1, Willow Springs Purchase, Collicut; 2, Belle Donald 273rd, Curtice; 3, 4, Lady Panama 95th and Lady Perfection 64th, Cook. Junior calf—1, Perfection Lass 12th, Clifford; 2, 3, Willow Springs Gay Lass 35th and Willow Springs Melody 3rd, Collicut; 4, Belle Perfection 78th, Curtice.

Championships. Senior champion females—Miss Joy; reserve, Lady Joy. Junior champion female—Willow Springs Melody 2nd; reserve, Panama Joy 2nd. Grand champion female—Miss Joy; reserve, Willow Springs Melody 2nd. Grand champion male—Panama 81st.

Aged herd—1, Clifford; 2, 4, Curtice; 3, Moffat. Breeder's herd—1, Cook; 2, Collicut; 3, Curtice; 4, Moffat. Three calves




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really fine if you are not paying any attention to what Doc Sawbones has been telling you week after week for ever so long. He has been asking you to send him in your name and address so that he can mail you that big six-page folder that he is holding up for you to see.



That folder is printed on special paper, and in two or three different colors of ink—there's red and black and blue. It has pictures of the funny Doo Dad characters from Percy Haw Haw to Poly—there are pictures of the three Doo Dad books—the contest sheet—the certificate of merit—the cash prizes, and the Doo Dads do a regular movie picture stunt to show you how to get Doo Dad books.

There is a letter in the folder to you from the Doc himself, then he tells you about the coloring contest, the certificate of merit, the cash prizes. He also tells you a little story about each of the books—The Doo Dads, Doo Dads in Wonderland, and Around the World with the Doo Dads.

Say, if you really and truly knew how anxious Doc Sawbones is for you to have this six-page folder, you would not wait another minute to send him in your name and address.

You surely are willing to do your part, when the Doc is so anxious to send you such a nice folder for nothing. So just get your pencil right now and fill in the coupon and send it along by the next mail.

## July Cash Prize Winners

\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
First Prize—Edith Laurence, Alta.....	\$5.00		
Second Prize—Elmer Broeder, Sask.....	\$3.00		
Third Prize—Neil Pollock, Sask.....	\$2.00		
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DOC SAWBONES.

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My name is .....

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Prov.....

I am.....years old. Boy or girl.....





bred by exhibitor—1, 4, Collicutt; 2, Clifford; 3, Cook. Get of sire—1, 2, Cook; 3, Collicutt; 4, Clifford. Two, progeny of cow—1, 2, Cook; 3, Clifford; 4, Collicutt.

#### SHEEP

The sheep and swine departments of the Provincial Fair at Brandon came in for a good deal of interest on the part of the visitors to the fair. Dean Rutherford, from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, placed the awards. In the Shropshires, of which there was a very fine exhibit, entries were forward from W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Indian Head Experimental Farm, Manitoba Agricultural College, and A. McEwen, of Brantford, Ont. Trann had both male and female championships, while McEwen got both reserves. The animals which they showed were very high class. The Manitoba exhibit, however, were more uniform and more evenly fleshed. Trann was first in ram of two shears, with McEwen second, and Experimental Farm third. In shearing ram, McEwen was first and second and Trann third and fourth.

Ram lambs—1, M.A.C.; 2, McEwen; 3, Experimental Farm, Indian Head; 4, Trann. Aged ewe—1, Trann; 2, 5, M.A.C.; 3, 4, Indian Head Farm. Shearing ewes—1, 3, McEwen; 2, 4, 5, M.A.C. Ewe lamb—1, Indian Head Farm; 2, 3, M.A.C.; 4, McEwen. Pen—1, McEwen; 2, Indian Head Farm; 3, Trann.

#### Oxfords

The Oxfords were also a first-class show, the exhibitors being: Manitoba Agricultural College; Western Stock Ranches, Calgary; H. S. Currie, Aldrie, Alta.; and P. Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, Ont. The following are the awards: Aged ram—1, 4, Arkell; 2, 3, W.S.R.; 5, Currie. Ram lamb—1, Arkell; 2, 3, 4, Currie; 5, W.S.R. Aged ewe—1, 3, W.S.R.; 2, 4, Arkell. Shearing ewe—1, Currie; 2, 4, 5, M.A.C.; 3, 6, Arkell. Ewe lamb—1, Arkell; 2, 3, Currie; 4, 5, 6, W.S.R. Pen—1, Arkell; 2, 4, W.S.R.; 3, Currie. Championships, rams, champion and reserve—Arkell. Ewes—champion, W.S.R.; reserve, Currie.

#### Suffolks

In Suffolks, the only exhibitors were the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, of Medicine Hat, and they took all the prize money for a very fine lot of well-bred sheep. In Southdowns, Arkell had everything his own way, while in Hampshires, McEwen had fully the best of matters,

getting the majority of the first prizes, championships and reserves. T. Zachary, of Austin, however, cut in a little into this breed, and secured several of the first prizes, while Smith, of Battleford, had also one or two entries. In Lincolns, Archie Stewart, of Lethbridge, had practically all the prize money, with the exception of two



Willow Springs Purchase

Grand Champion Hereford Female at Edmonton. Frank Collicutt, Crossfield, Alta., breeder and exhibitor.

firsts, which went to Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, and this firm also got the championship in rams, with Stewart securing similar honor in ewes. In the Leicesters, there was better competition, H. J. Thompson, of Weyburn, Sask., J. K. Thomson, of Stratford, Ont., Thos. Zachary, Austin, and Manitoba Agricultural College having a four-cornered fight. The following are the awards: Aged ram—1, 2, 4, Zachary; 3, H. J. Thompson. Shearing ram—1, J. K. Thomson; 2, H. J. Thompson. Ram lambs—1, 2, J. K. Thomson; 3, 4, M.A.C. Aged ewes—1, J. K. Thomson; 2, 3, H. J. Thompson; 4, Zachary. Shearing ewes—1, 2, J. K. Thomson; 3, Zachary; 4, H. J. Thompson. Ewe lambs—1, J. K. Thomson; 2, M.A.C.; 3, H. J. Thomson; 4, Zachary. Pen—1, J. K. Thomson; 2, Zachary; 3, H. J.

Thompson. Championships, male and female—J. K. Thomson.

#### SWINE

Berkshire exhibitors: Manitoba Agricultural College; The Wright Farms, Drinkwater, Sask.; Moore and Compton, Darlingford, Man.; Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Medicine Hat. The exhibit of Berkshires was very good and the competition particularly keen. In aged boars, first place went to the M.A.C. Yearling boars—1, Canada Land; 2, Wright; 3, Moore and Compton. Boar, six months and under one year—1, Canada Land; 2, Wright; 3, Moore and Compton. Boars, calendar year—1, 3, Moore and Compton; 2, 4, Canada Land; 5, M.A.C. Sow and litter—1, Wright; 2, 3, Canada Land; 4, Moore and Compton. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, 3, Canada Land; 2, 4, Wright. Sow, six months—1, 5, Wright; 2, 3, Canada Land; 4, Moore and Compton. Sow of calendar year—1, 2, Canada Land; 3, 4, M.A.C.; 5, Wright. Pen—1, Canada Land; 2, Wright; 3, Moore and Compton; 4, M.A.C. Championship and reserve on boars—M.A.C. Championship for sows—Canada Land; reserve, Wright.

#### Yorkshires

C. W. Thurston, of North Regina, had practically all the awards in the Yorkshire classes, as well as the championship and reserve in females. The Manitoba Agricultural College, the Brandon Asylum, and E. E. Senkbell, Kemnay, were also strong competitors. The Brandon Asylum gained the championship in boars, with the M.A.C. reserve.

#### Poland-Chinas

F. H. Wieneke, of Stony Mountain, had the major portion of the money in this lard hog class, as well as the championship for boars and reserve for sows. The Manitoba Agricultural College and the Canada Land and Irrigation Company were also successful in some of the classes, the Canada Land getting reserve championship on boars and the M.A.C. the championship for sows. D. W. Agnew, of Douglas, Man., was also a strong competitor.

In Durocs, Bailey and Sons, of Wetaskiwin, was the most successful exhibitor, although Ed. Harte, of Brandon, was also in the money in this breed.

## In Livestock Circles

### Stony Plain Demonstration Farm Sells Holstein Bull

The Alberta Government Demonstration Farm, at Stony Plain, recently sold to W. C. White, Caramangay, Alta., a 14-months-old Holstein bull calf, a son of Queen Mercedes De Kol, with a two-year-old record of 15,000 pounds of milk in 359 days. His sire is King Segis Pontiac Alcartra 11th, and son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, which sold for \$50,000. Mr. White's new herd bull is a very typey youngster, well marked, and should do much to improve the value of his herd.

### University of Alberta Purchases Good Stock

Prof. A. A. Dowell, of the Livestock Department of the College of Agriculture, University of Alberta, at the Edmonton Fair, purchased from Frank Collicutt, of Crossfield, the junior yearling, Hereford bull, Willow Springs Radio, sired by the \$20,000 Gay Lad 16th, dam Pearl C. This young bull was a prize winner, both at Calgary and Edmonton. He is a very thick youngster, combining masculinity and even fleshing with a strong, rugged character. He is nice in his lines, deep of twist, with a particularly good head, and should do the University a great amount of good. Prof. Dowell, after the Saskatoon Fair, went to Lampman, and looked over the good string of Belgian mares belonging to Geo. Rupp. He purchased a four-year-old and a seven-year-old, both bred to Paramount Flashwood. These good Belgian mares will form the start of breeding operations at the University, and with the popularity of this breed in northern Alberta they are a notable acquisition to the livestock department of the institution. A good price was paid for the two mares.

### Dryden-Miller Shorthorns Average \$1,174

At the sale of Shorthorns at Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont., owned by W. A. Dryden and John Miller, Jr., held on July 21, 107 animals sold in four hours for \$125,615, and a top price of \$5,200. The animals, many of which were recently imported by Mr. Dryden, were not in the very best of condition, but there was a good demand for them, and as their breeding was of the very best, the average price of \$1,174, while satisfactory, was hardly up to expectations. It might be mentioned that the heifer which topped the sale, Countess Selma 4th, born January 14, 1918, with calf at foot, was at one time in the herd of Yule and Bowes, Calgary. She went to Sir Frank Bailey, Oakville, Ont., who also purchased the three-year-old cow, Lady Ramsden 2nd, for \$1,450, the yearling heifer, Rosewood 93rd, for \$2,300, another yearling heifer, Rosamond 2nd, for \$2,500, and still another, Butterfly Peg, for \$1,550. This purchaser has also several others to his credit. Among the other purchasers were the Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.; Colby Bros., Welland, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., who purchased the yearling heifer, Lady Violet 2nd, for \$1,400; W. C. Rosenberger and Sons, Tiffin, Ohio; Kerr and Davidson, Ashburn, Ont.; W. D. Dyer, Oshawa, Ont.; Frank Edwards, Tiffin Ohio; Col. Deacon, Unionville, Ohio, who purchased six head for \$6,180; James Douglas, Caledonia; John Miller, Claremont, Ont.; John O. Pew and Sons, Ravenna, Ohio; J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind.; Harry McGee, Toronto; John Alexander and Sons, Aurora; and several others.

### Russian Thistles as Stock Food

Many men in the dry country last year learned of a new value for Russian thistles. What had previously been execrated as one of the worst of weed enemies was cut, cured and freely sold for \$12 a ton. Many flocks and herds were brought through the winter in good condition which otherwise would have experienced difficulty in surviving. Practical experience indicates that the weed has considerable nutritive value. Some thistles were even put into silos, but it has been observed that they are not satisfactory for this purpose as they become stinky. Furthermore, it is unnecessary work to ensile a crop which cures so perfectly.

There will be one unfortunate outcome of last year's experience. Mindful of their value in emergency, many farmers seem to feel that the weed has been unduly maligned and they appear indifferent about its growth in grain fields. Let it be remembered, however, that the Russian thistle is a persistent dry weather plant, because of its ability to suck the last ounce of moisture from the soil, so far as that may be done in any plant. Russian thistles tolerated in a cultivated field steal a tremendous amount of moisture which would otherwise go into grain production. The presence or absence of thistles in a normal year may very conceivably mean the difference between a profitable and a profitless crop of wheat. There will always be enough Russian thistle in seasons of total crop failure to meet the emergency.

One thing which the experience of last year has emphasized is the need of carrying straw stacks over two years, or as much longer as the straw has any feeding value. W. R. Abbott, who has farmed in the Maple Creek district for 38 years, states that never before has he experienced such a series of dry years as that from which his district has just emerged. We will have dry years again, but few repetitions of such a barren stretch as 1916-1919. Careful husbanding of straw will prevent the possibility of a recurrence of last year's feed situation. What is here said about Russian thistles is true in greater or less degree about ragweed, burdock, red root pigweed and various other weeds which found use during last winter's emergency.

## Brandon Shorthorn Sale

The third annual sale of the Western Canada Shorthorn Association was held at Brandon, on the afternoon of July 3. Seventy-two females averaged \$345. Eleven bulls averaged \$485. There were a large number of buyers from the south and some of the best animals went to Dakota. Below is given a list of the highest priced animals.

Animal's Name	Seller	Buyer	Price
Roan Lady 58th	Wright Farms	A. Olsen, Brewster, N.D.	\$1,125
Mountain Maid 51st	Wright Farms	W. James, Rosser	1,000
Rose of Strathallan 5th	J. C. Yule	W. D. Nelson, Weyburn	900
Tarty Undine	Wright Farms	Hagen and Covington, Minn.	800
Craven's Gloretta	J. C. Yule	C. E. Irwin, Newdale	725
Beauty 38th	Hon. D. Marshall	B. W. Aylor, N.D.	675
Rose of Strathallan 6th	J. C. Yule	Alex. Currie, N.D.	650
Orange Blossom	A. M. Steed	W. J. Knittel, Winnipeg	625
First Choice	W. J. McFadden	R. H. Steille, Elfron	625
Duchess of Maple Shade	Robertson and Son	J. W. Knittel, Winnipeg	500
38th	W. J. McFadden	E. B. Lethby, N.D.	500
Melba of Oakland	A. M. Steed	B. W. Aylor, N.D.	495
Clipper's Bud	J. C. Yule	B. W. Aylor, N.D.	470
Missie's Duchess	J. C. Yule	Jas. Richardson, Winnipeg	450
White Marguerite	Duncan Stewart	J. W. Knittel, Winnipeg	425
Butterfly Queen	A. M. Steed	J. C. Halford, Sinaluta	400
Dale's Orange Blossom	Hon. D. Marshall	Mrs. E. H. Mather, Weyburn	400
Bessie Stamford	E. R. Mooney	S. Lethby, N.D.	400
Lorne Spring Gaiety	S. Gellie	W. J. Knittel, Winnipeg	400
Homeland's Bessie	I. C. Watson	S. Fletcher, Holmfild	400
Spicy Maid	T. Talbot	J. Bousfield	400
Village Princess	I. C. Yule		400
Bulls			
Jilt's Count	McMillan Bros.	J. E. Menzies	1,550
Oakland Bard	J. C. Yule	J. A. McKinnon, Napinka	660
Oakland Ringmaster	J. C. Yule	A. W. Lake, Springside	650
Dale Blarneystone	Hon. D. Marshall	A. Currie, N.D.	640

## Brandon Aberdeen-Angus Sale

The first annual sale of the Aberdeen-Angus Association held in Western Canada took place in Brandon, July 23, when 62 head of females brought \$31,230, or a little over \$500 a head. Some exceptionally good animals went under the hammer, as may be seen from attached list. The McGregor heifer which has had such an extraordinary show career on the fair circuit just finished, went to C. H. Richardson for the top price of the sale. The figures realized speak volumes for the indefatigable work of the new secretary, F. W. Crawford, and this sale may well herald a new era for this popular breed.

Animal's Name	Seller	Buyer	Price
Blackbird of Glencarnock			
5th	J. D. McGregor	G. H. Richardson, Bowden	\$3,000
Missie of Glencarnock	J. D. McGregor	Jas. Good and Son, Filmore	1,650
Glencarnock Rubicon	J. D. McGregor	E. C. Harte, Brandon	1,050
Gwenmawr Princess	E. C. Harte	Jas. Browne, Newdale	1,000
Erica 29A	S. J. Henderson	D. Martell, Russell	925
Glencarnock Queen			
Mother	J. D. McGregor	N. Bingham, Dauphin	900
Elm Park Rosebud 28th	J. D. McGregor	Jas. Browne, Neudorf	875
Blackbird G. 3rd	Harry Leader	C. H. Richardson, Bowden	825
Pride Lass of Glencarnock			
2nd	J. D. McGregor	Wm. Ward, Dauphin	775
Glenmere Blackbird 6th	J. D. McGregor	S. E. Ferrie, N. Battleford	725
Ethel 2nd of Tarsels	J. D. McGregor	F. J. Collyer, Welwyn	700
Queen Mother of Glencarnock 2nd	McGregor and Guild	S. A. Ferrie, N. Battleford	625
Entee of Glencarnock	S. A. Ferrie	J. D. McGregor, Brandon	600
Queen Quinine 70th	H. Leader	Thos. McCallum, Macgregor	575
Canton Heather Blossom	J. D. McGregor	W. J. Ward, Dauphin	550
Queen 6A	Thos. Henderson	Ken. McGregor, Brandon	550
Queen Mother Johnson			
2nd	J. D. McGregor	E. C. Harte, Brandon	525
Glenrose Violet 2nd	J. D. McGregor	W. H. Powell, Truax	500

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# Regina Fair

*First Class Livestock Exhibits---Great Display of Percherons---Good Weather Brings Big Crowds*

**S**ASKATCHEWAN Provincial Exhibition, held at Regina, from July 26 to 31, was a credit to the province. There was a fine display of livestock in all departments, and the quality of the individual exhibits was of the usual high standard found at this good show.

The livestock entries, in point of numbers, were well above those of the past two years, but there was to be noted the absence of several well-known local exhibitors who usually compete at this fair, and whose stock has hitherto invariably held its own with the best of the other provinces. The Regina Fair marks the successful finale of the circuit of the Class A exhibitions, which started with Calgary in the latter days of June, and in point of attendance of farmers and stock men from the country, was probably the best of the five big fairs, the Regina receipts being over \$1,000 higher than the previous year. The weather was of the very best, and may have kept a few at home busily haying, but on the whole the majority of the livestock men in the province were able to spare a day or two to take advantage of the good opportunity of studying the various types of high-class, pure-bred stock in competition at Regina.

This year the judging was done in the Stadium, instead of in the open ring, as hitherto, and this arrangement was greatly appreciated. The building was shady and cool and afforded seats for the ringside, while the animals were not tormented with flies, as would have been the case if shown in the open. While there were many special features in connection with the Regina exhibition which deserve mention, if space permitted, two at least merit special commendation: the University of Saskatchewan's exhibit of livestock, which was practically the same as at Saskatoon Fair, and the Farm Boys' Camp. The Farm Boys' Camp at Regina was a great success. Some 300 boys, made up into teams from different parts of the province, spent a whole week looking over and judging the various breeds of livestock, and they profited exceedingly thereby. Although these boys cannot again enter the Farm Boys' Camp competition, as they are only allowed one visit to a Regina fair in this connection, still the lessons which they learned under the careful supervision of competent instructors, will remain with them the rest of their lives. It is certainly a splendid idea to keep the boys on the farm, and to get them thoroughly interested in the breeding and raising of pure-bred livestock, for which calling no boy or girl or man or woman can be too highly trained or educated.

The exhibition was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, Sir Richard Lake, and the Hon. Dr. Tormie, minister of agriculture for the Dominion, also addressed a large crowd on opening day.

The judges were: For Clydesdales, heavy draft and agricultural horses, Andrew Dollar, High River, Alta.; Percherons and Belgians, Ralph Dren-



L. O. Clifford's String of Prize Winners on the Big Fair Circuit

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

The work of the judges was splendidly done; many of the classes were very heavy and of exceptional merit and tested their knowledge of the good points of the different breeds to the limit. Both exhibitors and spectators were highly pleased with their work in every department.

## CLYDESDALES

The Clydesdale show at Regina was probably better than has been witnessed at this exhibition for several years, and that notwithstanding the fact that the good strings of Taber, Doughan, Haggerty, John Martin and Will Grant were absent this year. It is somewhat of a pity that these breeders, who have all got horses well worth entering any judging ring should forego the pleasure of open competition with exhibits from all parts of Western Canada. The exhibitors were: John Falconer, Gowan; Dr. Head, Regina; Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; George McDougall, Avonlea; Andrew Gemmell, Lumsden; Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Arcola; John Graham, Carberry, Man.; R. H. Rogers, Kronau; T. W. Burns, Stoughton; Thos. Halpenny, Regina; H. J. Minor and Sons, Earl Grey; Arthur Ray, Creelman; W. W. Beelby, Regina; Peter Horne, Regina; Wm. Quark, Herne; Wm. McLean, Scotsguard; J. F. Forbes, Grand Coulee; University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; R. J. Huxtable, Conquest; Geo. A. Stephens, Balcarres; Ernest Grant, Stenpe; W. S. Cameron, Condie; and one or two others.

In the aged stallion class there were six entries, the first place going to Falconer, on Dunure Sparkling Hope, a fresh, stylish horse, carrying his 11 years gracefully, walking and trotting in correct fashion and brought out in the best of bloom. Second place went to John Graham, on Munchausen, which made a great deal better showing than at Brandon the week before, and if he had a little more hair over his hoof heads and carried another 50 or 100 pounds of flesh, he would be a hard horse to beat. Third place went to the same breeder, with Marcus Brutus, another good horse, hardly so flashy or clean cut as his stable mate, but with all, bearing the imprint of a good. Fourth to Vanstone and Rogers, on Major Mascot; fifth to McDougall, on Hall's Surprise, looking fresh and in good fit; and sixth to Dr. Head, on Kilmory Esquire.

In the three-year-old class, first place to Mrs. Bryce, on her Brandon champion, Doune Lodge Conquest, already fully described in our last week's issue. Second to Halpenny's good-topped, bold-fronted Gleniffer Blend, well filled up over the kidneys, with good quarters and forearms and the best of sound feet and legs. He was a close contender for the first place. Third place went to Mrs. Bryce, with Doune Lodge Scott. Fourth to Gemmell, with Daleford Sensation, a good, upstanding colt; and fifth to Burns, on Buchlyvie of Wilburn, a very fine stamp of a colt, but a little smaller than the horse above him.

Two-year-olds were a good class, and there was not a tail-end in the bunch. Minor went to the top with the clean quality, beautifully-fashioned Baron of Arcola colt, Doune Lodge Baron's Print. This colt has got size and substance. He probably walked a little wide, but he will develop into a first-rate stallion. Another Baron of Arcola colt, Doune Lodge Chancellor, owned by Mrs. Bryce, was second, while Halpenny was third, with Hillside Baron, a thick, closely-moving, stylish youngster. Horn was fourth, with a very

fair stamp, in Meadowbank Mac; Quark was fifth and sixth, with Orry's Mount Hero and Jack Canuck, both of them of a good size and a promise of full development.

On yearlings, first to McLean, on Glen Gowan Print; second and third to Horn, on chief of Meadowbank and Meadowbank Barnley. Clydesdale stallion, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor—1, Minor, Doune Lodge Baron's Print; 2, 3, Quark, Orry's Mount Hero and Jack Canuck; 4, McLean, Glen Gowan Print; 5, Burns, Buchlyvie of Wilburn; 6, Beelby, Baron of Argyle.

## Females

The University of Saskatchewan was first in this class, with their Saskatoon champion, Lady Bruce of Lumsden, stylish as ever, carrying herself gracefully and moving correctly. Second went to Forbes, on Miss Fashion, a little scant in her hair and not quite as fresh, and carrying less flesh than we have seen her, but still retaining her genuine Clydesdale character. Third to the same breeder, on Fanny's Courtship, another good mare, and probably a better mover than her mate above her. Fourth and fifth to Huxtable, on Farmer's Maid and Eliza, both good at the ground and of particularly true type. Sixth to Horn, on Victoria Pride, a nice mare, but she needs all her size. Brood mares—1, Horn, Meadowbank Lassie; 2, Beelby, Belle of Argyle.

## Three-year-old Fillies

First in the class went to Mrs. Bryce, with her Brandon champion, Doune Lodge White Heather. Second to Stephens, on Princess Ivy, a very straight-moving filly, extra good at the ground, and shown in nice bloom. Third to Grant, on Daisy of Fairacres, a good, big, clean mare. Fourth to Quark, on a Baron of Arcola get, Doune Lodge Margaret, a nice, typey filly and a true mover. Fifth to Horne, on Baroness Pentland, rather an attractive filly, but she needs fitting.

On two-year-olds, first place went to Halpenny, on Rosie Perfection, with her fine class of bone, correct movement and beautiful type and character. Second to Mrs. Bryce, on Doune Lodge Lady Ray. Third to McLean, on Glen Gowan Baroness, a well-grown filly, although she needed all the breadth of her feet. Fourth to Forbes, on Golden Lassie, and fifth to Burns, on Rosebud of Wilburn.

The placing on yearlings went as follows: First to Cameron, on Golden Gem, a well-balanced, good moving yearling, the get of Prince of Mulrhouses, the high-priced Saskatchewan sire of the Haggie sale of this spring. Second to Huxtable, on Bella Ronald, a very superior youngster. Third to Stephens, on Rose Marie, a little plain but carrying good strong bone. Fourth to Halpenny, on the close-moving, nicely-coupled Rosa 2nd. Fifth to the same owner's Baroness, another filly of excellent merit.

Amateur class—1, Cameron, Golden Gem; 2, McLean, Glen Gowan Baroness; 3, Grant, Daisy of Fairacres; 4, Burns, Rosebud of Wilburn; 5, Quark, Doune Lodge Margaret; 6, Beelby, Belle of Argyle. Mare and two of her progeny—Beelby. Three horses, the get of one pure-bred sire—1, Mrs. Bryce; 2, Halpenny; 3, Horn. Best Clydesdale stallion, imported or Canadian bred—1, Falconer, Dunure Sparkling Hope; 2, Graham, Munchausen. Canadian bred—1, Mrs. Bryce, Doune Lodge Conquest; 2, Halpenny, Gleniffer Blend. Grand championship—Falconer, Dunure Sparkling Hope; reserve, Graham, Munchausen. Grand champion female—1, Mrs. Bryce, Doune Lodge White Heather; reserve, University, Lady Bruce. Open championship—University, on Lady Bruce; reserve, Forbes, on Miss Fashion. Canadian bred—Mrs. Bryce, on Doune Lodge White Heather; reserve, Cameron, on Golden Gem.

## PERCHERONS

The exhibit of Percherons at Regina was one of the best ever seen in a Western Canadian show ring. The classes were large and filled with animals of very excellent quality, and this applies particularly to the female classes, where the merit ran very

high. Special credit must be given to the exhibit of mares by the Williams Bros. and Edgar H. Petersmeyer, of Regina, who are producing a type of horse of the highest character and are making real progress in this good draft breed. The other exhibitors were: Dr. Head, W. H. Kerr, Regina; Peter Lung, Earl Grey; Geo. W. Russell, Tregarva; Robert Seeley, Holdfast; Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; Geo. T. Fraser, Tate; S. T. Burgess and Sons, Richardson; Alex. McLaren, Pense; Paul Seiferling, Sedley; Ernest Grant, Pense; H. B. Todd and R. A. Smith, Wilcox; and one or two others.

Dr. Head was first, with Kiev 2nd, in the aged class. He is a horse showing marked improvement since last year's winter fair, powerfully framed, strong of top and front, with remarkably good movement. Second place went to Ross G. Williams' Fairhope, by Olbert Jr., a stylish, thick, strong-muscled six-year-old, and a strong contender for first place. Third to Russell, on Darby, a thick, good gaited animal. Fourth to W. H. Kerr, on Jaso, a well-balanced, strong ribbed, fair-moving type. Fifth to Vanstone and Rogers, on Frances. Sixth to Seely, on Prince D.

The first prize in three-year-olds was Carmin, from Fraser's string. In the two-year-old class, Judge Drenman preferred Kerr's Maple Grove Lagos to Fraser's Count Vimy, which had stood at the top of his class at the two previous fairs. One might be inclined a little to criticize this placing, although the first colt is bigger and stronger boned, while the second may be hardly quite so strong in his bones, but he is a colt of good substance, strong over the back and loin, and stands on excellent feet and legs. Third place went to Fraser, on Locapre, and fourth to Burgess, on Olbert.

McLaren, of Pense, secured first, second and fourth on yearlings, with Silver Crest Chief, Ideal and Favorite, all the get of Kameleon. This breeder deserves special credit for what he is accomplishing in his breeding operations. His colts have size and quality, good tops, and they are all fairly good movers. The only thing against them was that they were barely in show shape. Second place went to Kerr, on Andam 5th, a strong-coupled colt, and fifth place to Seely, on Commodore, a little lighter in the bone, but a fairly good mover. Amateur class—1, 3, Kerr, Jaso and Maple Grove Lagos; 2, 4, 6, Fraser, on Carmin, Count Vimy and Locapre; 5, Seely, Prince D.; 7, Burgess, Olbert.

## Females

The dry mare class was outstanding. First place went to Petersmeyer, on Julie. This mare is a particularly fine specimen of the breed, drafty, and of rare quality, with great, wide hoofs and strong quality underpinning. Second to Park Williams, on Nell, a beautiful quality mare and a first-class mover. Third to the same breeder, on Bernice, another beautifully-topped mare and a free, stylish mover. Fourth to Ross Williams, on Martha, just a trifle flat on the back, but a distinguished quality female at that. Fifth to Kerr, on Minna. Sixth to Seiferling, on Beulah, a good mare but hardly in fit. Seventh to Dr. Head, on Pinsirene, another good-boned mare.

First on three-year-olds to Park Williams, on the good-topped Eileen, an outstanding filly, drafty, well-balanced and of superlative quality. Second to Grant, on Mandy Lee, showing scarcely her old-time movement, but brought out in splendid fit. Third to Petersmeyer, on Black Lorraine, a drafty type of rare quality, a little capped in her hocks. Fourth to Fraser, on Carnona, another flashy mare. This class contained four of the finest types of Percheron females shown in any Canadian show ring for a long time.

First on two-year-olds to H. Williams, on a good-topped clean-boned, good-moving entry. Second to Petersmeyer, on Double Champion, a bigger filly with a lot of style to her. Third to Fraser, on Louise.

First place on yearlings went again to Park Williams, on Helen, a sweet filly of remarkable size and conformation. Second to Fraser, on Carina, upstanding, drafty, and of much the same order as the first filly. Third to Kerr, on Image 2nd. Fourth to Seely, on Queen of the Hollow. Foals—



Sir Francy Netherland Abbekirk

Grand Champion Holstein Bull at Brandon and Saskatoon. Owned by Thurston and Rothwell, Regina.

1, McLaren, Laura of Silver Crest; 2, Seely, Amateur class—1, Grant, Mandy Lee; 2, 4, 5, Fraser, on Carina 4th, Louise, Carina; 3, 7, Kerr, Minna and Image 2nd; 6, Seely, Queen of Spades. Mare and two of her progeny—McLaren. Three horses, any age or sex—1, Fraser; 2, Kerr; 3, McLaren; 4, Seely. Open champion—Dr. Head, Kiev 2nd; reserve, Ross Williams, Fairhope. Canadian bred, champion—Fraser, Count Vimy. Continued on Page 37



Team of Clydesdale Mares, which won for R. J. Huxtable, Conquest, Sask., at Regina.

nan, Canora, Sask.; Shorthorns and Herefords, Professor Pew, Revenna, Ohio; Aberdeen-Angus, Col. McEwen, London, Ont.; dairy cattle, Prof. Barton, MacDonald College, Quebec; sheep, A. J. McKay, Macdonald, Man., and Col. McEwen; swine, Professor Wood,



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**ONE J. I. CASE 75-H.P. STEAM ENGINE.** One Geo. White separator 36-56. Only used 40 days. Belts in good shape. One water tank, new, 12 barrel, pump and hose. One Stewart sheaf loader, also cook car on truck. Price, \$3,500; easy terms. Apply. S. M. Irvine, Morris, Man. Phone 125. 32-3

**WANTED—CASE STEEL SEPARATOR, 28-** inch cylinder. J. H. Gien, Hirsch, Sask. 32-3

## FARM MACHINERY—Continued

**THRESHERMEN—A SNAP FOR SALE—** One 25-75 h.p. Gaar-Scott steam engine and 40-60 Geo. White separator. All complete and in first-class running order. Price, \$4,000. For more particulars write J. A. Munson, Plainville, Sask. 32-2

**SELLING—AVERY STEAM 20-H.P., \$800.** Avery separator, 32-54, \$350. Case separator, 28-50, \$500. Above machinery in good working condition. Also 40 well-bred yearling ewes, \$15 per head; 60 bushels fall rye, grown on breaking, \$2.25 per bushel. W. J. Stewart, Endcliffe, Man. 32-3

**TRACTORS FOR SALE AT SNAP PRICES—** Bates steel mule, 15-22; Minneapolis C.O.D. 13-26; Universal, 20-40; Big Four, 30-60. Freight and duty paid your station. Minnesota Steel and Tool Co., 2701-36th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. 32-2

**20-40 RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR—WITH** plowing guide and latest model six-bottom power lift Cockshutt plow with breaker bottoms. Plowed 300 acres. Good as new. Price, \$3,300. Write Harvey Smith, Bassano, Alta. 32-2

**FOR SALE—10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, STEER-** ing device, three-beamed Cockshutt plow, both bottoms, two drums. Outfit complete in good shape. A snap for cash. C. Screen, Elnora, Alta. 32-2

**SELLING—RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR,** with extension rims, 25-15. Has not been extensively used, and is good buying. What have you to trade in real estate, stock or threshing machinery. Charles Meek, Wallard, Sask. 32-2

**FOR SALE—SPLENDID THRESHING AND** plowing outfit, nearly new; engine 20-40 Gaspull and six-bottom Rumely plow; separator, Great West, 29-50. Everything right. Price, \$2,500, half cash. Apply. Jas. Moffatt, Bowell, Alta. 31-2

**SELLING—15-30 RUMELY GAS PULL, 28-52** Geo. White separator, new, 24-inch Cockshutt plow, \$2,600. 15-25 Wallis tractor, new, three-furrow 14-inch Grand Detour Gang, \$1,600. J. N. Macaulay, Oak River, Man. 32-2

**FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY, 28-44 RUMELY** separator, six-bottom Cockshutt plow, \$1,600. 13-30 Steele-Mule tractor, 28-42 Waterloo separator, \$1,000. Both outfits ready for work, also two cabooses with trucks. F. T. Appleby, 2 1/2 miles south, Pinkham, Sask. 32-3

**FOR SALE—RUMELY OIL PULL 30-60;** Rumely Ideal separator, 36-60; Stewart sheaf loader and equipment. First-class combination. Best reference in neighborhood. Cheap for cash. T. P. O'Reilly, Munson, Alta. 29-4

**FOR SALE—FAIRBANKS-MORSE PORTABLE** 25 h.p. gasoline engine. Been driving successfully 28-in. Gaar-Scott separator. Price \$500, f.o.b. Methven, C.P.R., or Rounthwaite, C.N.R. Geo. Oliver, Rounthwaite, Man. 31-3

## Good Crops—Demand for Swine

In the northern part of the western provinces there is every indication that there will be an exceptionally good crop of coarse grains. This will mean that feed grain should be obtainable at a nominal cost.

You know that the feed situation has a very direct bearing on the livestock market. There should, therefore, be an active demand for breeding swine this fall, throughout the West.

Those of you who are likely to have fall litters for sale should make your offerings known at as early a date as possible. By doing this you will get your orders booked early and be able to make shipments before the cold weather sets in.

In advertising fall litters the one best means of reaching the buyer in all sections of the country is by means of a classified ad. in The Guide. The Guide carries almost as much classified advertising as all the other western farm papers combined. You can't ask for better or stronger proof of The Guide's popularity than that.

Mr. W. G. Carr, of Perdue, Sask., writes us as follows: "The ad. which appeared in The Guide for three issues. Would say that I could have sold twice as many swine as I had to offer. There are two prime essentials necessary to make advertising pay. First is to have a good article to offer; second, advertise in a medium that will place it before the greatest number of probable purchasers. I consider that in my case I had these two essentials. Am glad to see the Farmers' Market Place extending the way it is."

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

## The Grain Growers' Guide

## FARM MACHINERY—Continued

**SELLING—NICHOLS & SHEPARD 30 H.P.** engine, 40-60 Red River separator; all in good condition. Snap. Reason for selling, poor health. Thos. Murray, Yellow Grass, Sask. 31-4

**500 FT. WELL-DRILLING OUTFIT, NEW.** Complete set six-inch tools, new rope, eight-horse engine. Fully equipped; ready for work. A snap for cash. John L. Loveseth, Box 242, Camrose, Alta. 31-4

**FOR SALE—JACKSON COMBINATION SHEAF** loader and carrier. Used two seasons. \$800. M. D. McCuaig, Box 712, Portage la Prairie, Man. 29-4

**FOR SALE—BUFFALO PITTS' SEPARATOR,** steel frame, 38-62; run two seasons. Also Hart-Parr Gas Engine, 30-60. Apply, Box 109, Hazenmore, Sask. 31-2

**SELLING—STANLEY JONES' OUTFIT, NINE** h.p. engine, 28 separator with blower in good order, cheap. Ivor Foshager, Atwater, Sask. 31-2

**SELLING—AVERY DOUBLE-CYLINDER UN-** dermounted steam engine, 30 h.p., in first-class repair. Price, \$1,500. Will give part terms. Jas. N. Harris, Killarney, Man. 31-2

**THRESHERMEN EQUIP YOUR SELF-FEEDER** with patented grain pan; no littering; saves time and grain; no cleaning up. Particulars given. R. Roberts, Box 657, Yorkton, Sask. 31-4

**FOR SALE—25-75 CASE ENGINE, AT CONDI-** tion, Baker valve. Also 32-64 Case separator. Will sell engine separate. L. E. Loveseth, Box 152, Camrose, Alta. 31-4

**SELLING, AT GOVAN, SASK.—30-60 OIL** Pull, 34 x 56 Rumely separator, Cockshutt plow and Stewart loader. R. H. Edwards, Turgoose, B.C. 32-2

**WANTED—20-INCH STEEL BEAM SCRUB** breaker, with trucks. Must be in good condition and priced right. W. Garnett, Carman, Man. 32-2

**FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—AULTMAN-** Taylor 30-60 engine and Ideal Rumely separator, 36 in. cylinder; both in good shape. Address: Box 218, Redcliff, Alta. 32-2

**40-62 MINNEAPOLIS SEPARATOR, IN FIRST-** class shape. Cheap for cash. Reason for selling engine too small. Charles Burwell, Gray, Sask. 32-3

**FOR SALE—GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR 30** h.p. portable engine. Used 45 days. Two cylinders. Good threshing engine. \$800 cash \$900 terms. Hedlin Bros., Renown, Sask. 32-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—GAAR-SCOTT 25-** horse engine; 40 x 61 Gaar-Scott separator. Ready for the field. Terms and price write Cyrus Daugherty, Imperial, Sask. 32-2

**SELLING—30-60 MOGUL TRACTOR, 36-60** Red River Special separator, in good repair; cook and bunk car. Reason for selling, gone in business. G. A. Tannas, Torquay, Sask. 32-2

**FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE AMERICAN-ABELL** threshing engine, 40-60 Gaar-Scott separator belts and water tank. Apply Wm. Quandt, Stewart, Minn. 32-2

**FOR SALE—22 AMERICAN-ABELL STEAM** engine and 32-56 Goodison separator. Fully belted and ready to thresh. Price, \$1,350. Write Box 7, Lauder, Man. 32-2

**SELLING—CASE 36 x 58 STEEL SEPARATOR** and 22 American Abell engine, fully equipped, \$1,500 or \$1,250 cash. Box 189, Russell, Man. 30-3

**SELLING — AULTMAN-TAYLOR 27-42 SEP-** arator. Good condition. Box 134, Earl Grey, Sask. 29-6

**WILL TRADE HORSES FOR SMALL FARM** tractor and plows. Wm. Wright, Rapid City, Man. 29-4

**FOR SALE—JACKSON SHEAF LOADER AND** carrier, 1919 model, and extension feeder. McKenzie Thresher Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask. 32-2

**SEVERAL SETS SIX - TON PITLESS SCALES** for sale. Accurate weighing. \$150, f.o.b., Crystal City. H. C. Colter, Crystal City, Man. 30-4

**SMALL TRACTOR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE** for cattle. Murrell, South Transcona, Man. 31-2

**FOR SALE—STANLEY JONES' THRESHING** outfit, in first-class condition. R. L. Lovatt, Pladworth, Sask. 31-2

**SELLING—32-54 AVERY SEPARATOR, AL-** most new, under cover, price right. R. E. Skeith, New Dayton, Alberta. 31-3

**WANTED TO HEAR OF A GOOD THRESHING** district for steam Avery outfit, or would sell reasonably. Box 111, Vanguard, Sask. 31-3

**WANTED—SECOND-HAND CASE STEEL** blower, in good repair, for 24-42 steel separator. State price. W. Cox, Justice, Man. 32-2

**WANTED—SEPARATOR, 24-INCH CYLINDER.** State particulars in first letter. Box 174, Lancer, Sask. 32-2

**FOR SALE—COMPLETE 24-INCH CHALL-** enge separator; run 30 days. \$600. Walter Wallwork, Bow Island, Alta. 32-2

**FOR SALE—RED RIVER SEPARATOR, 32 x 56;** in good shape. Andrew H. Pfrimmer, Myrtle, Man. 32-2

**SELLING—ROCK ISLAND THREE-FURROW** engine plow; first-class condition; new shares. \$160. H. L. Bales, Riling Mountain, Man. 32-2

**\$1,200 CASH TAKES HART-PARR 30-60.** In good condition. Apply Wm. R. Johnson, Bountv, Sask. 32-2

**FOR SALE—28-INCH CASE STEEL SEPARA-** tor. Also International type C tractor in working shape. Apply C. Jarvis, Dacotah, Man. 32-2

**SELLING—GREAT WEST SEPARATOR 28-50.** Used only five seasons. Apply box 97, Sedgewick, Alta. 32-2

**FOR SALE—36-56 MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING** machine, in perfect running condition. Mance Farming Co., Mance, Alta. 32-4

**WANTED TO PURCHASE STEWART SHEAF** loader. Box 72, Wiseton, Sask. 32-2

**FOR SALE—40-INCH RUTH FEEDER, AL-** most new. \$200. Tait, Semans, Sask. 31-2



## FARM LANDS

**GOOD MIXED FARMING LANDS**—IN CENTRAL Alberta and Saskatchewan are rich park lands, open prairie, ready for the plow, interspersed with trees which afford excellent shelter for stock. Here grain growing, dairying and livestock raising are being carried on successfully. The country is ideal for mixed farming. The Canadian Pacific Railway is offering a large area of these fertile lands in the neighborhood of Lloydminster and Battleford. These rich districts will become the home of thousands of prosperous farmers. Near Lloydminster the world's prize oats have been grown and butter of the highest quality is made. A man can soon become independent of a farm here. These lands can be bought now at prices averaging about \$18. You pay down 10 per cent. If land is purchased under settlement conditions no further payment of principal until end of fourth year, then 16 annual payments. Interest is six per cent. Write to Allen Cameron, General Superintendent, of Lands, C.P.R., 955 First Street East, Calgary, Alberta. 30-6

**214-ACRE FARM—WITH HORSES, 22 COWS,** tools, crops. In great dairy section; splendid prosperous farms; machine-worked fields; 30-cow spring watered pasture; quantity wood and timber; 400 sugar maples; variety fruit; two-story 20-room house, furnace, water in kitchen maple shade, magnificent view; 82-ft. basement barn, garage, ice house, other buildings; all excellent condition. Owner unable farm throws in three horses, 22 Holstein cows, all machinery and part household furniture, part growing crops. Only \$4,000 cash required; balance easy terms. Details of this and 375-acre farm with 30 cattle and all equipment. Page 24 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains, 33 States, Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 1135 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE** thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C. are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria. 20tf

**FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND** unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE—320 ACRES, IN GOOD STATE** cultivation, 80 summerfallow, eight portable granaries, one stationary frame house, stables, 10 horses, machinery for same, without crops, no commission. Jas. A. Jones, Carlyle, Sask. 32-2

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free; Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18 Lincoln, Nebr. 30f

**I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE** farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins Columbia, Missouri. 31-5

**MUST SELL—240 ACRES EGAN FARM, THREE** miles north Parry, Sask., \$15.50 acre; half cash or security, balance five years. R. B. Martin, Chilliwack, B.C. 32-2

**WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER, FARM OR** unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

**FOR SALE—160 ACRES, TWO AND ONE-HALF** miles from Laurier, Sask. For full particulars write A. A. Trotter, Laurier, Man.

**WILL EXCHANGE 320 ACRES OF GOOD** farm land for horses weighing around 1,400. Sanford Chittick, Vidora, Sask.

**IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR** property, write me. John J. Black, 47th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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**FOR SALE—ABOUT 4,000 BUSHELS OF FALL** rye, immediate shipment. \$2.50 bushel, f.o.b. Beverly, Sask. Sacks 40c extra. J. M. Isenhower, Beverly, Sask.

**FALL RYE—200 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN** seed. \$2.35 bushel; bags extra. T. W. Barritt, Mirror, Alta.

**FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS FALL** rye seed. For immediate shipment. \$2.50 per bushel. Paul Edwards, Shaunavon, Sask.

**SELLING—300 BUSHELS FALL RYE. J. G.** Knox, Tuxford, Sask. 30-3

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-** arac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

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**FETHERSTONAUGH & CO., THE OLD-** established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

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**SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN** Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 4tf

**STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEAL-** ers in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9tf

## HONEY

**PURE HONEY—WHITE (PRINCIPALLY CLO-** ver and Basswood) 60 lb. crates only \$19.80; Amber (principally Dandelion or Buckwheat mixed with Clover) \$18.00. Put up in 5 lb., 10 lb. and 60 lb. tins. Liberal discounts on eight and sixteen-crate orders. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 32tf

**PETTIT'S GOOD CLOVER HONEY—WILL BE** ready to ship in September. Get your order in early. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 32-6

## FRUIT

**BLUEBERRIES—WHITE-HAND-PICKED** blueberries. Direct from the fields to you. No middleman; no commission. \$2.50 a basket, 15 pounds net, f.o.b. Gunne, Ont. Send money order with your order to the Farmers Co-operative Club Limited, P.O. Waldhof, Ont. U.F.O. Branch 282. First-class fruit. Blueberries guaranteed clean. Order early and save disappointment.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-** minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

## Regina Fair

Continued from Page 35

Vinny; reserve, McLaren, Silver Crest Favorite. Grand champion—Head, Kiev 2nd; reserve, Ross Williams, Fairhope. Females, open champion—Park Williams, Ellen; reserve, Petersmeyer, Julie. Canadian bred, champion—Park Williams, on Helen; reserve, Fraser, Louise.

## BELGIANS

The Belgian show at Regina was also very high class. The chief exhibitors were Dr. Head; Vanstone and Rogers; J. Hodgen, halibrite; Geo. Rupp, Lampman; Glen Weeks, Imperial; Jos. Stoppler, Montmartre; H. B. Todd and R. A. Smith, Wilcox; Andrew, Nolan, Rouleau; Ernest Grant, Pense; J. B. Coe, Regina; and James Wellman, Regina.

In the aged class Dr. Head was first, with Fox de Rosebeke, a horse of great masculine character, lots of weight and splendidly fitted. Second place went to Vanstone and Rogers, on Bismarck, which showed himself better here than at Brandon the previous week. Todd and Smith were third with Master, a ten-year-old horse, clean legged and of good quality and a capital mover for his age. Fourth to Vanstone and Rogers, on Quill, another good entry.

In the three-year-old class first went to Rupp, on Masterpiece; second, Vanstone and Rogers, Bismarck; third, Hodgen, on Victor Tresar. First on two-year-olds to Rupp, on Paramount King; second to Hodgen, on King Caesar. The horses in these last two classes were placed exactly similar at Brandon, and the description of them appeared in our last issue. Rupp's Paramount King, however, moved a little better here than at the previous show. Foals—1, 2, Hodgen, King Farceur and Wellington; 3, Stoppler, Crown Over Boy; 4, Weeks, Fox de Weill. Amateur class—1, Todd and Smith, Master; 2, Hodgen, Victor Tresar; 3, Stoppler, Crown Over Boy; 4, Weeks, Fox de Weill.

**Dry Mares**—First to Rupp, on Marjolique the winner of this class at Brandon. Second and third to Nolan, on Rosette and Dragonne De Ronqueres. This new breeder has secured a very fair lot of Belgians. They were purchased from J. H. Marshall, Valley City, N.D. With these females he has got a good start as a Belgian breeder, and we can look forward confidently to seeing him take higher places in the show ring in another year.

**Brood mares**—First and second, Hodgen, on Sweet Marie and Princess Andrigh. Two-year-old fillies—First to Rupp, on the beautifully-balanced Lady Wolfer; second and third to Nolan, on Bell and Topsy, the first a good, thick, upstanding filly and a fair mover, the second hardly so good in the hocks as the first and with scarcely the same amount of quality. Fourth to Hodgen, on Polly May. First on yearlings to O. O. Coe, on Acceptee de Rosebeke, sired by Fox de Rosebeke, a filly with great hocks, nice, flat, cannon bone, lots of type and stylish movement. Second and third to Rupp, on Lady Flashwood and Marie de Wolfer. Fourth to Grant, on the smaller but very typey Miss de Canada. Fifth to Nolan, on Rosette 2nd. First on foals to J. B. Coe, on Charles de Rosebeke,

a great foal of strong character, typical and exhibiting considerable promise. Second and third to Hodgen. Amateur class—1, 2, 3, Nolan; 4, Wellman; 5, Ernest Grant; 6, Hodgen. Three horses, any age or sex—1, Nolan; 2, O. O. Coe.

**Championships.** Best stallion, any age, champion—Dr. Head, Fox de Rosebeke; reserve, Rupp, Pioneer Masterpiece. Champion mare—Rupp, Lady Wolfer; reserve, O. O. Coe, Acceptee de Rosebeke.

## Heavy Draft Horses

**Single mare or gelding**—1, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; 2, 5, Forbes; 3, 6, Smeeds Limited, Regina; 4, Geo. A. Stephen, Teams—1, Park Williams; 2, Smeeds Limited; 3, Forbes; 4, Petersmeyer; 5, Huxtable; 6, Nolan. Four-horse teams—1, Ross G. Williams, Park N. Williams and Edgar H. Petersmeyer.

## Clydesdale Specials

**Single mare or gelding in harness,** sired by registered Clydesdale stallion—1, Smeeds Limited; 2, 3, University of Saskatchewan. Best pair of grade mares or geldings in harness—1, University of Saskatchewan;

2, Regina Jail Farm; 3, James Beatty, Adam, Sask.

## Light Draft and Agricultural Classes

**Brood mare with foal at foot**—1, 2, James Beatty; 3, Regina Jail Farm. Dry mare—University of Saskatchewan. Three-year-old filly or gelding—1, University of Saskatchewan; 2, Regina Jail Farm. Two-year-old filly or gelding—Burgess and Son. Yearling filly or gelding—1, 2, Forbes; 3, Beatty. Foal—1, 2, Beatty; 3, Regina Jail Farm. Team of mares or geldings, suitable for farm work—1, University; 2, Regina Jail Farm; 3, Beatty. Brood mare and two of her progeny, the get of a pure bred sire—1, Regina Jail Farm; 2, Beatty.

## SHORTHORNS

The Shorthorn show at Regina was not quite as strong as at Brandon, but nevertheless brought out a fine representation of the breed. The exhibitors were: Geo. A. Arbuckle, Lemberg; Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; D. Salmon, Osage, Sask.; L. A. Bowes, Calgary; J. G. Barron, Carberry; Frank McRae, Harte, Man.; The Wright Farms, Drunkwater, Sask.; and one or two single entries.

## Macleod Political Convention

Albertan Federal Constituency Holds its First Annual U.F.A. Convention—President Wood Injured in Motor Accident

**O**VER 100 delegates assembled in the Town Hall at Macleod, on Wednesday, July 28, in the first U.F.A. annual political convention for the constituency of Macleod. George H. Ferris, president of the Political Association in Macleod, acted as chairman.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock in the morning, and with the exception of an hour for dinner at midday, progressed smoothly and expeditiously until adjournment at seven o'clock in the evening. It had been expected that the convention would take up two days' time, but the president, Mr. Ferris, announced that if possible the convention would endeavor to complete its business and disperse by the end of the first day. For this reason, discussion on the various matters brought before the convention was limited, but it was very clear that the convention was of one mind upon all the resolutions which were submitted for consideration.

## Resolutions

The following resolutions were submitted:

No. 1, Rocky Coulee No. 105—"Sections 3 and 10 of the constitution drawn up and passed at the Macleod convention on the 27th and 28th of May, 1919, conflict one with the other. Be it therefore resolved that Clause 1, of Section 10, be struck out and the following substituted: 'That all candidates for office, whether for officers of the league or candidates for parliament, be farmers or ranchers, living on their farms or ranches, and further, that they shall have been members in good standing in the U.F.A. for five years before being eligible for nomination, and that locals nominating candidates be responsible.'"

No. 2, Nanton local, 367—"That this local go on record as approving of the defraying of the legitimate expenses of political executives of the Macleod Riding, incurred by the discharge of their political duties."

No. 3, Nanton local, 367—"That this local go on record as being in favor of holding a district convention of the Macleod riding for the purpose of discussing resolutions before sending them to the general U.F.A. convention."

No. 4, Rocky Coulee, No. 105—"Whereas, we have no railway competition in southern Alberta, and whereas, the C.N.R. grade on Calgary southern line is about half done, and the bonds for this line have been sold and the money cannot be used for any other purpose, and southern Alberta is badly in need of this road, especially south of Macleod, where farmers have a long haul, be it resolved that this convention endorse this resolution, and that all delegates coming from districts that benefit by the construction of this line pass similar resolutions to go before the U.F.A. convention, so as to demand that this line be completed in 1921."

Of the foregoing resolutions, No. 1 was declared out of order by the chairman, because it was contrary to the constitution of the United Farmers of Alberta, which had defined a basis of membership that had been copied by the Political Association.

## The Wheat Board

Before the conclusion of the meeting

the question of continued control of grain marketing for another year was introduced by S. S. Sears, of Nanton, who finally introduced the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

"That this convention strongly protests against the decision of the Dominion government to reopen the grain exchanges, and that the government be strongly urged to re-establish the Canadian Wheat Board for another year."

The election of officers resulted in the return of George H. Ferris, of Nanton, as president, George Coult as vice-president, and W. Prantzen as secretary-treasurer.

## President Wood's Address

Following the election of officers, H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, addressed the convention. Mr. Wood received an ovation as he took the platform. He spoke for over an hour and held the close attention of every person in the hall, as he exhorted the members of the organization to a higher appreciation of the responsibilities of citizenship. It was only through co-operation between individuals within the organization that the country could hope for any progress against the plutocratic forces which had dominated Canada and the rest of the world in the past. Mr. Wood declared that if continued competition was to be the guiding impulse of civilization, the human race would gradually proceed to complete self-destruction.

N. P. Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was present, and addressed the convention briefly upon the work of the Council and the national significance of the present political movement amongst the rural people of the Dominion.

## A Motor Accident

An unfortunate accident befell H. W. Wood on his return journey to Calgary, following the convention at Macleod. He and Mr. Lambert had motored from Calgary, together with George Coult, of Calgary. About half a mile north of Nanton, on their return, they were turning a corner where the road had been recently graded, and an embankment of loose soil had been built up from the right hand side of the road. Although the car was travelling only at a moderate speed, the rear wheels skidded badly when they entered the shifty soil, and the car swung violently against the end of a culvert, wrecking one of the wheels and throwing Mr. Wood, who was sitting alone in the back seat, over the side of the car. Fortunately his fall was not heavy and he escaped with a painfully twisted knee joint. Dr. Keene, of Nanton, examined Mr. Wood's knee and declared that the ligaments had been torn, but that no other damage had been done. After the automobile had been repaired, Mr. Wood went on to Calgary, where he has been confined to bed ever since. A message received from him, dated August 6, said: "Ligaments healing nicely. Hope to be up and about in a few days. Bone structure all right." Therefore it may be expected that Mr. Wood will be about again as strong as ever in a few days.



# Dairy Development of Alberta

*It is Making Steady Growth—Wider Markets Being*

*Opened—By J. McCaig*

THE fine class of dairy products shown at the recent Edmonton exhibition reflects what has been taking place in a general way in the development of dairy work over the whole of the province. In the creamery competitions there were excellent exhibits, and there were the three prairie provinces and the province of Quebec represented. In the Inter-Dominion competition last winter the Alberta creameries scored a success which it would be rather hard to repeat, in securing first, second and third places in competition with all the provinces. First awards at Edmonton seemed to be pretty well distributed in the butter classes. Crescent creameries of Winnipeg secured first place in one of the 14-pound competitions and the Central Creameries, of Eckville, Alberta, in the other. In one of the 56-pound pack, D. S. Magrath, of Birch Lake, Saskatchewan, led, and in the other Joseph Dansereau, of St. Hyacinth, Quebec. D. S. Magrath, of Birch Lake won in the 20-pound pack of single prints.

## More Butter Than Cheese

The cheese exhibits were confined to Alberta. Two out of three of the awards went to Olds Cheese Factory and the third went to John W. Robinson, Ponoka. Up to the present, cheese has not proved a very large part of dairy production. Last year there was a total of only 500,000 pounds produced, while of butter there was a total of 10,500,000 pounds.

The reason for this appears to be that the farmers place considerable value of skim-milk for the raising of young stock, either calves or pigs, and prefer to send out cream rather than whole milk. It is likely that this practice will persist. It appears to be settled likewise that Alberta will continue to develop strongly in dairy work. In spite of the dry weather last year the value of dairy products made its customary increase over the previous year. Over the past ten years statistics show that the value of dairy products has quadrupled. In 1910, the total value of dairy products was \$7,855,751. In 1919, the total value was \$31,625,000. This statement of growth relates especially to central Alberta. Two-thirds of the creameries of the province are north of Red Deer.

## Understood and Recognized Grades

One reason for the success of the dairy industry in the province is that the work has received special assistance and encouragement from the department of agriculture. Mr. Marker, the dairy commissioner, has a keen sense of the importance of quality in a delicate table necessity like butter. Through education, inspection, instruction, grading and the study of trade requirements, the dairy commissioner's office has raised the standard of the Alberta creamery product so that it has made a market for itself, extending to both the eastern and western limits of the continent. Alberta creamery butter has almost a monopoly of the Yukon trade. It has displaced a good deal of the

New Zealand product at the coast. Some of it has found its way across the line into Washington. It had a good place in the select home supply stalls in both Toronto and Montreal and from Montreal some of it has reached into the Eastern States. Mr. Marker is thought to be entertaining the possibility of securing a special place at a special price for Alberta butter among fastidious eastern consumers. The produce of the rich mixed grasses, heavy-feed grains, roots and silage of Alberta, along with the perfection of the manufacturer's art to meet any kind of special critical taste, makes the possibility of demand for the Alberta product practically unlimited. All cream is now bought on grade, the cash argument appealing to the farmers for care and cleanliness in the handling of the product. Manufacturers are receiving special instructions and their output is subject to grading when sold through the dairy commissioner's office, and the Alberta grades are now understood and recognized by the trade. The good standing of the product seems to be in a fair way to be permanently and satisfactorily fixed.

The fundamental importance of the dairy business is closely related to the welfare of the settler, on either the large or small scale. For either the poor settler's wife or the professional dairyman, "old bossy" is making the pay-roll.

## The Dual-Purpose Cow

Alberta has always been famous for its stock and especially for its beef stock, but even without special nursing, the dairy industry is bound to become steadily of greater importance as small farms are established. The dairy cow represents a finer and also a greater elaboration of elementary products into valuable secondary products than the beef cow does. This does not necessarily mean a displacement of beef cattle by special dairy cattle, but rather a greater regard for performance at the pail, of cows that will still produce good beef steers. In short it means the rule of the dual-purpose cow in Canada as in Great Britain. It has been estimated that 75 per cent. of the dairy product of Great Britain is furnished by Shorthorns and grades of Shorthorn cattle, and the same will probably be the case here though we are apt to run to specialized enterprises to perhaps a greater extent than they are in the Old Country. The Holstein, however, and the business of whole milk supply which belongs to the Holstein, will be found best developed close up to the cities. It is a semi-urban rather than a country-wide development. The dual-purpose cow will be the cow for the country at large and will tend to become more and more the stabilizer and main-stay of small farm enterprises.

In the operation of the Cow Bill, it is becoming more and more the case that people securing she-stock under this bill are increasing the number of dairy cattle selected in the stock which they secure. We must concede increasing credit to the great Alberta cow.

# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 6, 1920.

OATS—Prices are around the same levels as they were a week ago. There was a reaction upward on Thursday and Friday, caused by reports that Great Britain was about to declare war on the Russians, but this strength was only temporary, and during the latter part of today's session there was a break of over three cents from the high point. Cash demand is on a very limited scale, but offerings now are small and are pretty well absorbed.

BARLEY—The action in this grain has been about the same as in other grains. The present levels are probably close to export values. New crop stuff is being harvested in some districts and shipments will soon be moving to the terminals.

FLAX—There has not been much doing in the local market, nor much change in prices. Reports on present crop show a diversity of conditions, according to time and conditions of seeding.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Aug. 2 to 7 inclusive						Week Year	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	Aug.	Aug.
Oats—								
Oct.		82½	81½	84	84	83½	79½	83½
Dec.		...	...	...	...	78½	...	80½
Barley—								
Oct.		119½	117½	120½	123½	123	114½	131½
Dec.		113½	111	114½	115½	117	...	126½
Flax—								
Oct.		...	...	350	353½	347	344	564
Dec.		343	...	...	...	...	...	...

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.60 to \$2.70; No. 1 northern, \$2.55 to \$2.60; No. 1 red, \$2.50; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.55 to \$2.65; No. 2 northern, \$2.50 to \$2.55; No. 2 red, \$2.45; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.45 to \$2.60; No. 3 northern, \$2.45 to \$2.50; No. 3 red, \$2.40; Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$2.60; No. 1 hard, \$2.55; No. 1 amber durum, \$2.60 to \$2.75; No. 1 durum, \$2.45 to \$2.55; No. 2 amber durum, \$2.55 to \$2.70; No. 2 durum, \$2.40 to \$2.50; No. 3 amber durum, \$2.50 to \$2.65; No. 3 durum, \$2.35 to \$2.45. Oats—No. 2 white, 74½ to 75½ cents; No. 3 white, 72½ to 74½ cents; No. 4 white, 65½ to 71½ cents. Barley—Choice to fancy, \$1.03 to \$1.08; medium to good, 95 to \$1.02; lower grades, 87 to 94 cents. Rye—No. 2, \$1.95½ to \$1.96½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.35 to \$3.37.

## The Livestock Market

### WINNIPEG

Receipt of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending August 6, 1920, are as follows: Cattle, 7,357; calves, 523; hogs, 2,399; sheep and lambs, 906.

Increased receipts of unfinished cattle is having a demoralizing effect on the market. Prices on well finished steers and cows remains fairly steady but on thin, poor quality cattle, prices continue to slide downward. We urge our customers to hold back these thin cattle wherever it is possible to do so. If they must be sold big prices cannot be expected. This market is overloaded with thin cattle and they are becoming hard to sell. There is no demand from the country for thin breeders, young cows or poor quality steers, and these are going to the packers at canner prices. If some other outlet for beef is not forthcoming soon, present prices will decline still further. Numerous enquiries are reaching us daily asking what future price prospects are for cattle. Our firm belief is that prices will still be lower, especially on unfinished stuff. Winnipeg market is still much higher than St. Paul and Chicago, and must come down to a level with those markets or trade will be at a standstill. The logical course to follow is to ship only finished stuff in the meantime. Unfinished cattle cannot be sold at high prices. It would appear that cattle prices are likely to work back rapidly to pre-war levels.

Select hogs are firmer at \$18.75 to \$19.00 with some premiums, but packers continue to still further tighten on grades.

The sheep market is weaker. Lambs are selling at from \$7.00 to \$12.00 and good light weight sheep \$4.00 to \$7.00. Thin ewes of any age are almost impossible to sell at any price. Do not ship them.

Do not overlook bringing health certificates with all cattle shipments. Far too many shipments are coming forward without health certificates.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle	
Extra choice grass fed	\$10.50 to \$12.00
steers	
Fair to good	9.00 to 10.00
Common steers	6.00 to 8.50
Choice fat cows	8.00 to 9.00
Medium to good	7.00 to 8.00
Canners and cutters	3.50 to 5.00
Feeding cows	5.00 to 6.00
Stock heifers	5.00 to 6.50
Fat butcher bulls	6.00 to 7.00
Common to good	5.00 to 6.00
Fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00
Thin oxen	4.00 to 6.00

Stockers and Feeders	
Stockers and feeders	\$ 5.00 to \$ 8.00
Best milkers and springers	75.00 to 90.00
Common	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs	
Selects	\$18.75 to \$19.00
Heavies	15.00 to 17.00
Sows	14.50
Stags and boars	6.00 to 12.50

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, August 2nd to August 7th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			RYE 2 CW
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW		
Aug. 2	171	Civic	Holid	ay											
3	171	95½	...	...	...	...	139½	129½	104½	104½	345	339	388	178	
4	171	91½					137½	127½	102½	102½	350	344	395	178	
5	171	95	92	91	89	87	140½	130½	107	107½	350	344	295	178	
6	171	90½	92½	90½	88½	86½	143½	133½	110½	110½	353½	347½	298½	180	
7	171	96½	93½	92½	89½	87½	143	133	110½	110½	347	341	292	175	
Week ago	171	94½	91½	91½	89½	86½	134½	124½	99½	99½	342½	336½	285½	178	
Year ago	182	88½	85½	86½	84½	81½	138½	133½	...	...	600	499	499	140	

## SHELLBROOK STOCK FARM

### Hereford Bulls for Sale

I have for immediate sale at very reasonable prices a number of well-bred, young Hereford Bulls, up to two and one-half years old. These are a well-grown lot, with substance and quality, and will make good herd headers. Write me for prices and terms or come and take your pick.

**E. S. CLINCH, Proprietor**

SHELLBROOK STOCK FARM, SHELLBROOK, SASK

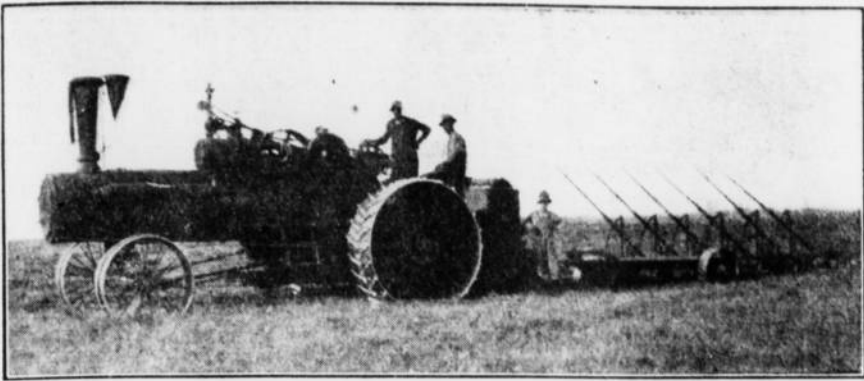


## Clydesdales

Our stud of 30 imported and Canadian-bred Stallions embraces some of the leading sires in Scotland, such as Bonnie Buchlyvie, Baron Buchlyvie, Baron's Pride, Dunure Footprint, winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada. These are for sale or hire under Federal Assistance Scheme. A few high-class SHORTHORNS, both sexes, for sale.—SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont., Oshawa Sts

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Plowing by Engine Power on the Farm of T. Anderson, Kelvington, Sask.

## Weyburn Constituency Convention

*Enthusiasm and Large Attendance Mark Second Annual Convention in Support of New National Policy*

ON Tuesday of last week, July 20, the second annual convention of the New National Party for the federal constituency of Weyburn, was held in that city, with C. E. Little, of Khedive, presiding. The attendance was the largest at any political convention ever held in that city, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. The convention opened at 2.30 p.m., in Cleland's Hall, and following an address of welcome by Mayor Dr. G. M. Bowman, who expressed confidence in the new party and their business organizations as two strong reasons for welcoming the convention, the president, in a few well chosen words, expressed the appreciation of the convention for the welcome extended them by the city.

### Secretary's Financial Statement

F. B. Moffat, secretary-treasurer and former mayor of the city of Weyburn, then read the financial report for the previous year, which read as follows: total receipts, \$2,906.21; expenditures, \$544.33; leaving a credit balance to the federal constituency executive of \$2,358.98, in addition to the sum of over \$6,000 collected during the Liberty Drive.

The president then gave his report of the work accomplished during the past year, in which the committee had formulated a policy in regard to representation at the convention, giving every municipality representation and two members on the central committee. The greatest need the committee had found was education along the lines of the new policy of the association. Indifference and lack of knowledge were the two stumbling-blocks, but the convention attendance showed that the committee had been busy and the seed was growing.

After warning the delegates not to estimate the strength of their new movement by their financial standing, and pointing out what could be done by unity and co-operation, as illustrated by the election of O. R. Gould for the constituency of Assiniboia, Mr. Little concluded by the statement that "If there ever was a time in the history of our country when there was need of political action, that time was now."

### Little Re-elected President

Following the president's address, C. E. Little was chosen chairman of the convention, with Mr. Moffat as secretary, when the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, the following being elected: President, C. E. Little, Khedive; vice-president, Elliot M. Robins, Griffin; secretary-treasurer, Ex-mayor F. B. Moffat, Weyburn; executive—R.M. 126, McLean and Geaves; R.M. 127, to be appointed; R.M. 128, W. H. Maybee and H. H. Hanson; R.M. 129, to be appointed; R.M. 98, J. Howard and C. Downs; R.M. 99, J. J. Moorhead and W. Reynolds; R.M. 69, C. Clews and H. J. Stapleton; R.M. 68, J. Burnside and J. W. Newman; R.M. 67, E. G. Stewart and F. B. Moffat; R.M. 66, E. Marshall and H. H. Botinshon; R.M. 36, S. Sordshal and C. Marsh; R.M. 37, D. Dalglish and G. W. Kurtz; R.M. 38, to be appointed; R.M. 39, J. McPhee and S. Bean; R.M.'s 9, 8 and 6, to be appointed; R.M. 7, Sampson and B. Romine; city of Weyburn, P. E. Metheral and E. Robins.

### Resolution Committee

The resolution committee, which was

comprised as follows: D. Dalglish, W. C. Johnstone, B. Larson, R. J. Lauder, J. M. Ford and O. H. Peacock, submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the convention:

1. "Whereas, the Union government was elected to carry on the government during the war; and whereas, the Meighen government had received no mandate from the people to carry on the government; therefore be it resolved that this convention, in assembly, do urgently request that the government resign and go before the people in a general election for a mandate to carry on."

2. "Resolved that the privileges granted for marketing wheat in the United States by wagon load be continued."

3. "Whereas, the nationalization of the C.N.R. has proved to be a loss of

millions to the people of Canada; and whereas, the overcapitalization of said railroad is, in the opinion of this convention, to a large extent responsible for this loss; therefore be it resolved that the government should, at the very first opportunity, revalue said railroad, placing the valuation as near as possible upon pre-war cost of construction, and that no consideration whatever be given to what is known as watered stock."

4. "Whereas, at the last session of the Canadian parliament provision was made for the continuation of the national marketing of wheat for the crop of 1920, if necessary; and whereas, the European countries that will in a large degree be purchasers of the surplus of its present wheat crop; therefore be it resolved that this convention, supporters of the New National Policy, of the federal constituency of Weyburn, request the federal government to reinstate national marketing before the opening of the season, and that the same board be appointed."

Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture, who was present, then addressed the convention, and was given a most cordial reception when he rose to speak. Mr. Hamilton stated that as a grain grower, a life member, and president of a local association, he was greatly pleased to be present at the convention. One of the stipulations he had made when entering the government was that federal and provincial politics should be separated, and this the premier had subsequently announced. There was no reason why provincial and federal politics should be affiliated. The province had suffered materially in this respect in the past.

The important thing which he desired to emphasize was the production of wheat and stock, leaving the marketing problem until greater production had been accomplished. The province had a long way to go in the matter of produc-

tion. They were facing a serious situation. During the last two years crops had suffered greatly through drought, and new and improved methods of farming were needed.

### Too Many City Dwellers


Discussing the recent convention at Swift Current, Mr. Hamilton pronounced it a success and that many good ideas had been brought out. Too large a portion of our people were living in the cities and towns, therefore it was right that the life of the farm should be made as pleasurable as possible. The farmer had not received fair treatment in return for his product. He was pleased to see the citizens of the towns and country present at the convention as well as the farmers. The new movement was not a class movement. There was much need for the urban centres, as we cannot get along without commerce. In the election of 1917 some of the politicians had stated that the party lines would be completely broken down, and this statement had come true. The time has come for new affiliations and one and all should unite in the new party. The old ties were dominated by the east. At the next election the people would have to figure out what their interests were and how they could best express them, and he would give them his active support at the next election.

### Musical Entertainment

"Who are those two men hanging around the harem?" inquired the Sultan.

"I understand that one is a former beau of your latest favorite and the other seems to be playing second fiddle to him," replied the chief eunuch.

"Hum," mused his majesty; "well, just see the captain of the guard and tell him to hang up the fiddle and the beau."—Judge.




# MACDONALD'S

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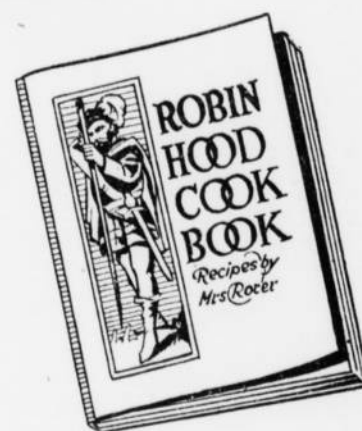
*A good Cook  
can pick the  
best even when  
blindfolded!*



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ROBIN HOOD always produces light, flaky loaves. Exercising every care in wheat selection and milling it by the ROBIN HOOD method, we guarantee every sack to give perfect satisfaction.

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